Illustrated Midland News.

SWAIN S.C.

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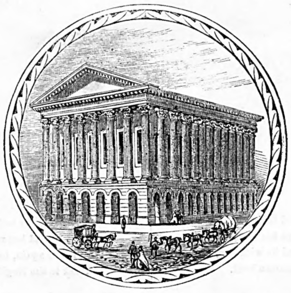

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"THE FISHERMAN'S PRIDE" was issued with this Number: copies will continue to be supplied to the trade at a liberal discount by the proprietors of this paper, who are the only publishers of the picture. Terms on application.

LETTERPRESS.—Railway Carriages; Birmingham Water-Colour Exhibition (Third Notice); List of New Patents; The Household; Amusements; Parliamentary News; Science and Industry; the Gossip; Sports and Pastimes; Notes on the Journals; News of the Midlands: at Home and Abroad; Editorial Notes; Poem by Edward Capern, to accompany Coloured Picture, the Fisherman's Pride; Descriptive Text to Engravings, &c.

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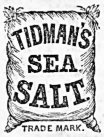

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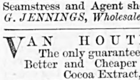

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THE OLD CHARGER.

BY EDWARD CAPERN.

There, that is "Madam Butcher," sir,
Our favourite mare is she,
A better mare was never crossed
Of any pedigree.

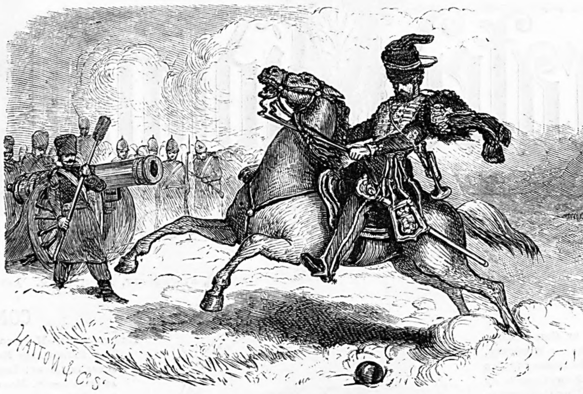
Come here, and step up by her side;
There's nothing, sir, to fear,
She is as gentle as a child,
Though proud as any peer!

Just mark the proof-spots on her hide;
Her action too, how gay—
Her head is like a greyhound's, see,
My bonny little bay.

And let me jump upon her back,
And touch her with my heel,
She'll tell you whether she's a hack,
As good and true as steel.

You've heard about the dear old mare,
And what she did, that day
When the "Six Hundred" spurred into
The Balaklava fray!

Well, long before that famous charge
Took place, against the law
She made a bound, and got at large,
And ran away with Shaw.



THE OLD CHARGER.

He was the troop's good trumpeter,
And should have kept his post,
But off she sprang, and he with her,
Bang through the Russian host.

Once there, she rolled her fiery eyes,
And spread her nostrils wide,
Then shot again, to our surprise,
Back to the English side.

As on the good old charger flew
A thousand sabres flashed,
A thousand marksmen levelled, too,
A thousand cannon crashed.

But, like a thunder-bolt, she came,
And scattered them like hail;
Right nobly she has won her name!
And now, to end my tale.

Just stoop, and feel her off fore-leg:
An inch below the knee,
You'll find a little hollow place,
A shot-scar, sir, you see.

That's all the harm that she received
For that most wilful freak;
Look, look! 'tis verily believed
She knows each word I speak.

Now, what d'ye want? she loves a pat
As dearly as a maid;
And, this I'm pleased to tell you that
She's ours alive or dead.

For know, the Queen commands each steed
That served in that affray,
If called, may in the battle bleed,
But not be cast away.

Yes, that is "Madam Butcher," sir!
There, look, see, there's an eye,
'Tis half the fight with such as her,
Good-bye, old mare, good-bye.

The above story was told to the author by the rider of "Madam Butcher," July 6, 1866, when he had the honour of being introduced to her gallant ladyship.

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.

The House of Lords, after reading a second time Lord de Grey and Ripon's Bill on medical education—the object of which is to establish an examination board in each of the three kingdoms—adjourned on Friday for the Easter holidays till the 28th instant.

In the House of Commons on Thursday week, the Irish Land Bill was further discussed in committee. Mr. Synan moved his amendment increasing the maximum compensation from seven to ten years' rent, on the ground that the lesser amount would, in reality, prove an encouragement to eviction, and not satisfy public opinion in Ireland. The amendment was opposed by Mr. Gladstone, who took the opportunity to sketch the further alterations which Ministers contemplated introducing in the Bill. With regard to freedom of contract a clause would be proposed restricting the provisions on the subject to twenty years, and thereafter until Parliament should otherwise determine. The line at which freedom of contract should commence would be lowered from £100 to £50, and the judge would be empowered to decide whether a lease for any less term than thirty-one years should exempt from damages, and when a lease had been offered and declined to refuse damages or reduce the amount claimed. On going to a division the committee negatived the amendment by 245 to 50, and the term of seven years was agreed to. Subsequently, a proposal of Mr. Broderick that the compensation should be based on "annual value" instead of "rent" was rejected, and the compensation in cases where the holdings were £10 and under was fixed at seven years' rent. The next subject upon which discussion was raised was the amendment of Mr. W. Fowler to strike out of the scale of compensation for disturbance the rates proposed for holdings between £50 and £100, and above the latter sum, and the provision giving to the tenant the option of claiming only on so much of his rent as would bring him into a lower class. This occupied the attention of the committee for a considerable time. On a division, there appeared for Mr. Fowler's amendment, 218; against it, 250—majority against it, 32. Progress was then reported. The Irish Land Bill was again discussed on Friday at a morning sitting. The Bill will be again taken on the first Thursday after the recess.—Mr. Whalley introduced the case of the condemned convict at Bury St. Edmunds with the view of obtaining from the House an expression of opinion against the execution. Mr. Green having stated that the murder for which the man was condemned was marked by great deliberation and cruelty, Mr. Bruce said what had just taken place showed the impropriety of such motions as that which had been made by Mr. Whalley.—The Attorney-General moved for and obtained leave to bring in a bill to disfranchise the boroughs of Bridgwater and Beverley. He would not disfranchise Norwich; but he should undoubtedly disfranchise those voters who had been scheduled as bribers, and this could be effected in a separate bill if the House wished. Mr. Newdegate moved that the select committee with respect to conventual and monastic institutions, to be appointed under the order of the 29th of March, be nominated by the committee of selection. Mr. Charley seconded the motion. Mr. Cogan moved that the order be discharged. Sir J. Simeon, who seconded the motion, said if he consulted his own feelings he would rather that this inquiry should take place—so sure was he that the inquiry would show the innocence of these institutions; but they had the feelings of others to consult, and, therefore, he must support this amendment. Lord Elcho felt that the convents ought to be inspected here just as they were in all Roman Catholic countries. Mr. Newdegate having replied, Mr. Mathews said that in no country did the State interfere with these institutions in the manner in which the hon. member for North Warwickshire proposed to interfere with them in this country.

Abroad convents had certain privileges, and vows had a legal and binding authority, and the State had the right to interfere and see that these privileges were not abused. But in this country every vow was a voluntary promise, and revocable at any moment. The hon. member for North Warwickshire had some time ago referred to some occurrence connected with the convent of Colwich in 1865, stating that there were underground cells, and that he had witnesses who could prove that some eight or ten years before a nun had been forced into one, and had never been brought out alive, but had been buried secretly. Mr. Langdale and Mr. Clifford had challenged the hon. member to prove his statement. The hon. gentleman, however, gave no proof, and yet it was upon such alleged facts as those that the hon. gentleman asked the House of Commons for this inquiry, which would be, in reality, an inquiry into the private lives of ladies of blameless stain, who were sincere, however mistaken they might be, in their piety. Such an inquiry would entail on those ladies an amount of suffering and indignity which nothing that had yet been shown could justify. Mr. Scourfield, as one of the members of the committee of selection, said that the committee were extremely averse to having this duty imposed upon them. To have to perform such a duty—which was not within the scope of their proper functions—would impair their credit and efficiency as a body of a judicial nature. The debate was adjourned.

THE BUDGET.

On Monday evening, in committee of Ways and Means, the Chancellor of the Exchequer opened his Budget for the current financial year. Without any preface, Mr. Lowe dashed at once into a comparative statement of the estimated and actual revenue and expenditure for the year ending the 31st of March. From this it appeared that the revenue originally estimated for that period amounted to £72,855,000, raised to £76,205,000 by the alteration effected in the collection of the income, assessed, land, and house taxes; and that the estimated expenditure was £68,223,000; thus leaving a surplus of £7,982,000.

This was disposed of, first, in meeting liabilities incurred on account of the Abyssinian expedition to the extent of £4,600,000, and, next, in effecting reductions of taxation to the amount of £2,940,000; after which there remained a net surplus on the year of £442,000. The actual receipts for the year had reached £75,434,000, or an excess over the estimate of £1,819,000; being the largest revenue ever raised in this country with the exception of the three last years of the French war. Passing to the current financial years 1870-71 the right honourable gentleman said he estimated the revenue at £71,450,000, and the expenditure at £67,113,000, leaving a surplus of £4,337,000. To this sum he proposed to add £150,000 by imposing a license duty of 20s. per annum for carrying any sort of fire-arms, and at the same time abolishing game certificates, the revenue on which was both difficult of collection and easily eluded. Of course volunteers, and others having otherwise a right to carry arms, would be exempted from the operation of this tax. The estimated surplus would thus be augmented to £4,487,000; and that was the sum he had to deal with. In appropriating it he proposed, first, to convert the £7,000,000 of Post-office savings banks stocks into terminable annuities expiring in 1885, which, at £7 16s. per cent., would, in the course of the current financial year, throw an increased charge on the Consolidated Fund of £190,000. The annual charge thereafter would be £547,000; and in the year 1885, whoever might then be Chancellor of the Exchequer would be in possession of a remission of income amounting to £3,376,000.

The brewers' licence duty he could not touch. With respect to the malt-tax, he would allow farmers to steep their own barley and feed their cattle with it, subject, however, to the ordinary Excise precautions, and provided that no kiln was kept on the premises, or existed within a quarter of a mile. Coming next to the taxes which he proposed to remit, he included in this category the foot hawker's licence, and the small licence duties collected from the still makers, sellers of playing cards, soap manufacturers, paper makers, and watch-case makers, in all producing about £6,000 a-year. He further proposed to revise the stamps and equalise the duties between foreign and inland bills of exchange, which would entail a loss upon the revenue of £200,000. A further loss of £120,000 a-year, of which, however, only £60,000 would fall on the present year, would accrue from the abolition of the impressed stamp on newspapers, a measure which would come into effect in October next. It was also proposed to carry all newspapers of less than six ounces weight for a halfpenny, and other printed matter at the rate of a halfpenny for every two ounces or part of two ounces. This would involve a loss of £250,000. His next proposal was to remit the 5 per cent. duty on railway passenger receipts, and to abolish the exemption of third-class passengers, and in lieu thereof to impose a uniform charge of £1 per cent. on the gross traffic. By this operation the revenue would suffer loss to the extent of £107,000. He proposed to apply a portion of the remaining surplus to the reduction of the income tax by removing the additional penny imposed to meet the cost of the Abyssinian expedition, and so bringing it back to its old figure of 4d. This proceeding would amount to a remission of £1,250,000. But the largest amount of reduction he had to propose was that relating to the duty on sugar, which he would reduce by one half. This would entail a sacrifice of £2,350,000 of revenue. The total reductions would amount to £3,966,000. Deducting this sum from the £4,297,000, the estimated excess of revenue, there would remain a net sum of £331,000 as the surplus for the year. In conclusion, the right hon. gentleman formally moved his resolution for reducing the duty on sugar. A long debate ensued, after which the resolution was passed.

RUSSIAN RAILWAYS AND ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS.

There is a report of more than ordinary interest upon Russian railways in the first volume of the Diplomatic Reports for the present year, published this week. The writer (Mr. Rumbold), after giving some statistics of the importation of engines from England, France, and Germany, observes: "It is admitted that the materials furnished by the English factories are of excellent quality, but complaints are made of unpunctuality in their delivery. It would be well worth the while of English manufacturers to devote more especial attention to the Russian market, which, for this very lucrative branch of business, must for a long time to come remain dependent on foreign industry. The Russian operatives, though as a body gifted with a natural intelligence far superior to that of the majority of their European brethren, are not yet sufficiently educated or trained to habits of industry to compete with them in work requiring great nicety of execution; neither is there as yet in any of the Russian works anything approaching to the complete mechanical appliances or the perfect system of subdivision of labour existing in France and England, by which the multiple parts of a carriage or engine are each entrusted to specially skilled workmen, or are made in separate factories."

THE CONVENTS.—An influential meeting of Roman Catholics (the Duke of Norfolk presiding) was held at the Stafford Club, London, on Friday, to protest against Mr. Newdegate's motion for a Parliamentary committee to inquire into the character and conduct of conventual establishments in England. Resolutions were passed protesting against the appointment of the committee, which they thought was insulting to the feelings of Roman Catholics, and would inflict a wanton outrage upon them. The only object which would be gained by the practical malignity of such an inquiry would be an intrusion on domestic privacy, an interference with private families, and an exceptional meddling with the property of individuals; and in short it would bring those professing the Catholic faith under the operation of a penal code. The meeting resolved to throw every obstacle in the way of the appointment of the committee.

BIRTHS.

CARDEN.—On the 4th inst., at Landudno, North Wales, the wife of Captain J. Carden, of a son.

CUMING.—On the 7th inst., at Gloucester, the wife of the Rev. J. Cuming, B.A., of the Crypt Grammar School, of a son and daughter.

COLLEY.—On the 1st inst., at Oldbury House, near Bridgnorth, Shropshire. the wife of Richard H. Colley, Esq., of a daughter.

DICKSON.—On the 31st ult., at Leamington, the wife of the Rev. J. B. Dickson, of a daughter.

EATON.—On the 7th inst., at Lapworth Rectory, Warwickshire, the wife of the Rev. J. R. T. Eaton, of a son.

HILDRETH.—On the 10th inst., the wife of Walter A. Hildreth, Tettenhall-road, Wolverhampton, of a son.

VAUGHAN.—On the 2nd inst., at Nannau, Dolgelly, Mrs. John Vaughan, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BAIN—COOKE.—On the 5th inst., at Newent, Gloucestershire, Henry, son of the late Mr. John Bain, of Morriston, Lanarkshire, N.B., to Susannah M., daughter of Mr. J. C. Cooke, of Newent.

BEST—BRYANT.—On the 7th inst., at Lincoln, William Bartholomew Best, Minster-yard, Lincoln, to Matilda Bryant, Rumwell Farm, Taunton, Somerset.

GOURLEY—ROXBURGH.—On the 5th inst., at Glasgow, Mr. Frederick Gourlay, M.D., Weston-super-Mare, to Helen J., daughter of the Rev. John Roxburgh, of Glasgow.

JONES—OAKLEY.—On the 6th inst., at Buxton, Hugh, son of Mr. John F. Jones, Machynlleth, to Martha, daughter of the late Mr. Robert Oakley, Shrewsbury.

LAKE—OUSELEY.—On the 9th inst., at St. James's Church, Norland, by the Rev. Ralph N. Buckmaster, Sir Atwell King Lake, Bart., to Frances, widow of the late Colonel Richard Ouseley.

RUSSELL—SALE.—On the 7th inst., at St. James's Church, Litchurch, near Derby, by the Rev. F. Hoare, vicar of Holy Trinity, William Adey, only son of the late Addison Russell, Esq., to Mary Ellen, only daughter of Joseph Sale, Esq., Litchurch Lodge, near Derby.

DEATHS.

CORBET.—On the 5th inst., at Florence, aged 33, Edwin Andrew, second son of Richard Corbet, Esq., of Anderley, Shropshire.

JEAFFRESON.—On the 2nd inst., at Cannes, South of France, Samuel John Jeaffreson, M.D., F.R.C.P., of Leamington, Warwickshire, in his 60th year.

PEARSON.—On the 8th inst., at Ellenhall Vicarage, Staffordshire, Mary, widow of Alexander Pearson, Esq., Park House, Brough, Westmoreland, in her 83rd year.

RICHARDS.—At 17, Goldney-road London, the residence of his son-in-law, S. M. Richards, Esq., the Rev. W. Richards, vicar of Dawley, Shropshire, aged 65 years.

REEVES.—On the 1st inst., of consumption, Henry, youngest son of Mr. John Reeves, Church Field, Westbromwich, aged 18 years.

SHELTON.—On the 7th instant, Richard Shelton, Esq., of Oxley House, Wolverhampton, aged 65 years.

WOODWARD.—On the 27th ultimo, suddenly, at her residence, 38, George-road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, Mrs. Mary Woodward, mother of Mrs. Walter Hubbard, of Wolverhampton, aged 71.

WOOD.—On the 6th inst., at Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, Frederick Wood, Esq., solicitor, aged 54 years.

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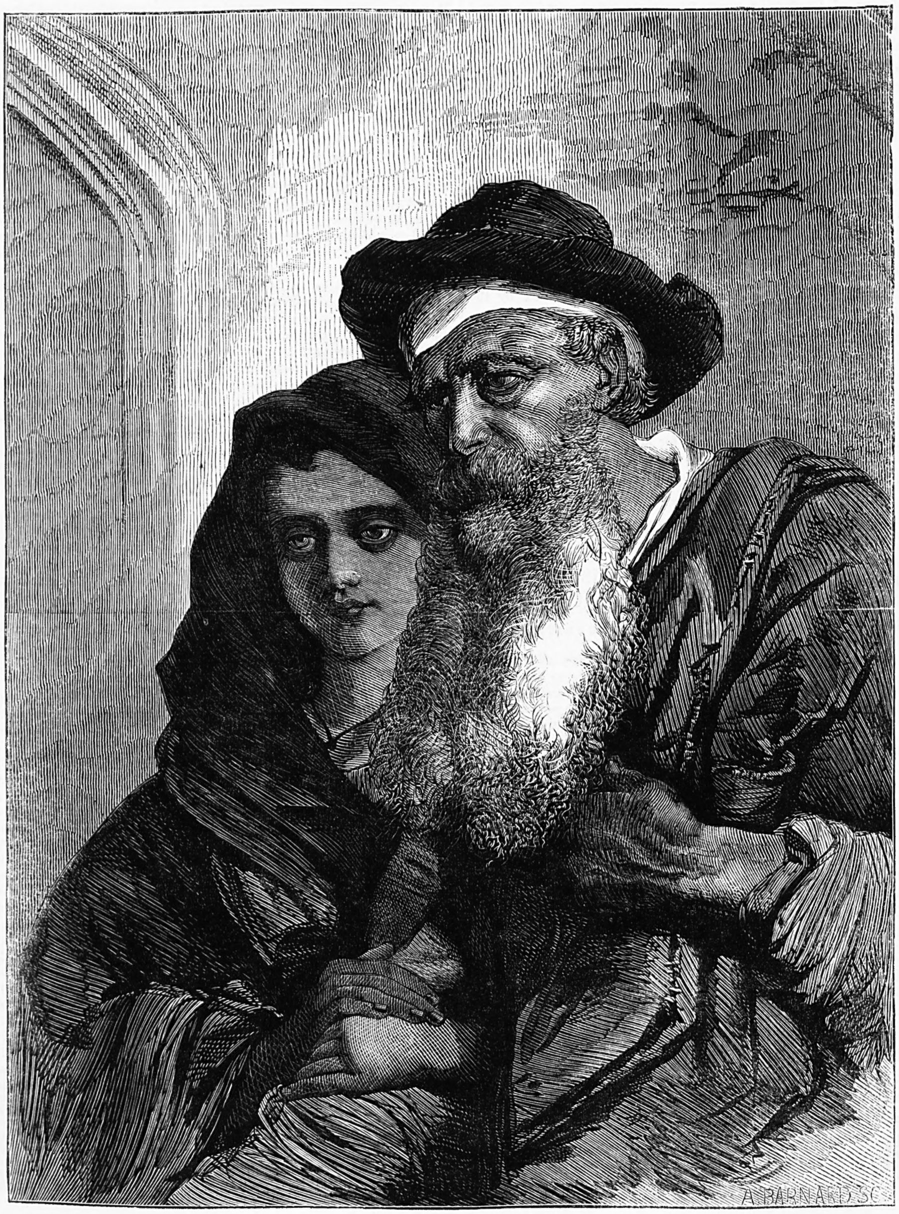

O memory! fond memory
When all things change we fly to thee.

FROM THE BIRMINGHAM SPRING EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS.—*BY GUIDO BACH.* *(See page 515.)*

THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE NOVEL.

The reappearance of Charles Dickens in the ranks of the novelists of the day, with his green-covered serial in his hand, suggests a question which must often have occurred to many of our readers: Is the novel a permanent form of literature, or is it only a passing fashion of the hour? Looking back through the vista presented to memory by our library shelves we may trace a succession of literary dynasties. Chaucer stands at the head of the first. This was the Poetic era in our history, an era corresponding with that which in Greece produced the "Iliad" and the "Odyssey," and in Italy the "Divine Comedy." Shakespeare comes next in this table of chronological precedence in literature. He represents one of the most brilliant eras of our literature, the Dramatic era, an era adorned by the genius of men like Ben Jonson, Massinger, Beaumont and Fletcher, Marlowe and Shirley—that race of brilliant Bohemians, gentlemen, scholars, and scamps of the first water, who met with Sir Walter Raleigh at the "Mermaid" to crack jokes together over their tankards of spiced ale. This was emphatically the period of the drama. But this, too, like the period of epic poetry, passed away.

The political pamphleteers of Charles and James carry us over to the reign of Anne. This was the period of the Essay; and Addison stands out with his volumes of the *Spectator* as the most striking representative of an era which is only one degree less brilliant and prolific than that of Elizabeth and James. Yet this race of English essayists died out with Charles Lamb, and the author of the "Essays of Elia" witnessed the inauguration of an era which promises, as far as present appearances go, to outlive the era of the Essay, of the Pamphlet, and the Drama together. This is the period of the Novel. It may be said to have been opened in 1741 by Richardson's publication of "Pamela." And at no time since then has the novel numbered a more distinguished group of votaries than at this time. Run through the lists of our men of letters, strike out all those who have not won their spurs in the field of fiction, for poets are but novelists in verse, as novelists may be said to be poets in prose, and how many names are left that the historian of English literature would care to march through Coventry with? All the greatest names in our literature since Richardson laid down his pen have been writers of fiction, and there is not now a single man of letters, critic, historian, or essayist, no matter what his powers may be, who can command the audience that is addressed even by a novelist of the second class. Yet this is not because every man of genius has put his soul into fiction. The period of the Novel has produced historians, metaphysicians, essayists, and critics of the highest class, men who in any combat of wits could hold their own against the Gibbons, the Humes, the Addisons, the Berkeleys, and the Smiths of our great grandfathers. We need only mention Coleridge, Carlyle, Macaulay, Froude, Thirlwall, Jeffry, Lockhart, Hamilton, and Stuart Mill, to show that the sovereignity of the novel, the critical and analytical powers of English intellect, have not been a whit inferior to those of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Standing by themselves these are great names; they are the names of men distinguished by the highest powers of thought, and by almost unrivalled vigour and felicity of style.

They are the names of men, too, who have left their mark on the thought and culture of their age. And yet which of these men has exercised half the influence upon the social and intellectual life of the nation that Scott or Bulwer Lytton, Dickens or Thackeray have? The writings of these men have for two generations been the constant companions of every man and woman, of every boy and girl of the slighest culture and intelligence in the four seas, and they are so still. Their books are to be found on every book-stall, in every travelling bag, on every parlour-table. They are read when nothing else is read. They are read where everything else is read. Nor is this all. Perhaps if it were this phenomenon might be explained by the charm of genius. Yet men without half their genius share in the privileges of their sovereignity. What is the secret of this sovereignity? What is the source of this charm? Is it an authority exercised by prescription? Does it rest on a sort of intellectual illusion, or what? It is easier to put these questions than it is to answer them, although perhaps another time we may try to analyse them from their roots. All that we are concerned with to-day is the fact of the sovereignty of the novel, and the high rank which novelists take in the table of literary precedency. They are the prerogative tribe in the republic of letters. They have elbowed aside every other class in turn, the dramatists, the critics, the metaphysicians, the essayists, and the historians. The poets, who, as we have said already, belong to the same order of minds, share their power with them, but they share it only as the Tycoon of Japan shares the power of the Mikado. The highest power rests in the hands of the novelist. Charles Dickens and Anthony Trollope are read by thousands where Tennyson and Browning are read only by hundreds; and when the novel can hold its own against poets like these it can have little to fear from the bards who are lisping their first baby rhymes in the corners of our provincial contemporaries or of the magazines. And if the novelists are not to be dethroned by the poets, if they can keep their own against historians and essayists like those who have by their genius thrown a halo around the reign of Victoria, how is their dynasty to be overthrown? By the newspaper, or what? The question is an interesting one to critics with a turn for metaphysics, and if we have any among our readers, they may thank us for presenting them with a riddle in mental philosophy which is puzzling the heads of some of the wisest of us.

QUALIFYING IRISH VOTERS IN AMERICA.

BY ELIHU BURRITT.

There is no political economy that pays all classes and interests of society so well as that which enlightens the mind, and elevates the condition of the great masses of the people at home and abroad. It is the most reproductive investment that a constitutional government can make; and the more it makes the more it rests the "pyramid" of its structure, as the French Emperor would say, on its base rather than on its apex. But if this levelling-up economy returns such a rich and steady dividend of good results to a government, all the great intellectual, moral, and commercial interests of the community have, in a certain sense, a wider investment still in it. The motives and interests of the government may be confined to the enlightenment and genuine well-being of its own subjects; and it may be, perhaps, a little indifferent to the mental condition of the populations of other countries. But not so the manufacturer and merchant. It is not a matter of indifference to the men of Leeds whether the millions of far-off lands wear sheepskin or broad-cloth coats; nor to the men of Manchester whether all the islanders of southern seas, or the common people of the tropics, or cooler zones, wear book-muslins instead of cotton muslins. It is not a difference in the ledger of the Liverpool merchant to be pooh-poohed, when it is put there in black and white, that a potato-eating peasant of Ireland, when transferred to the United States, Canada, or Australia, consumes there five times the value of English manufactures that he did in his native country. Nor is it a matter of too small moment to notice in the same ledger, that one freed negro in the Southern States is worth more, commercially, to Liverpool, Manchester, or Leeds, than ten slaves were in their old chattel condition. I never visit Gillott's great pen factory without thinking what a vast commercial interest the establishment has and holds invested in universal education the world over; how much the Penny Post of England has done for them at home; how much the 20,000 schools in India will be worth to them ten years hence; how much twice twenty thousand schools in America are worth to them now. Then, as we go up to the great thought-producers of the country, we can easily see what a large vested interest they hold in the universal enlightenment of what they might call the outside masses of mankind, but who are coming to be the most numerous thought-consumers of the world. Taking the lowest aspect of that interest, or its pecuniary view, have they as yet begun to estimate the value of an international copyright, which will make 30,000,000 readers in America worth as much to them as 30,000,000 in Europe, India, or Australia? Have they begun to estimate the money value to them of all the schools of all the continents in which the English language is taught and learnt?

This cursory glimpse of the public and private interests invested in universal education will show that every judicious effort or system to promote it is the best political economy a government can adopt. This theory was carried out further into practice in the State of Connecticut, a few years ago, than in any State of the American Union, or in any other country. And both the process and result were interesting and instructive. The different States had the right of determining the basis of suffrage within their own jurisdictions. So the qualifications varied in several of them, not only in regard to the coloured, but also to the white population. While universal suffrage for the whites was the rule in the Northern, in some of the Southern States a property qualification was exacted from the voter. But after awhile a new political element came in like a flood upon the Northern States, which threatened to sweep away universal suffrage. About 300,000 immigrants from Europe poured into the country every year; more than a half of whom were Irish, of a class between the peasantry and the smallest farmers. Many of these were ignorant, and unable to read on their arrival, and seldom learned to read in the six years which had to elapse before they could vote in the elections. This mass of dangerous ignorance brought to bear upon the legislation and laws of the country, excited a great deal of apprehension, and finally led to the organisation of a new political party, called the Native American, or Know-Nothing party. They endeavoured to confine all the office-holders and representatives of the nation to persons born in America; also to require all the foreign-born citizens to reside in the country twenty-one years before they should be allowed to vote. But a party with such a narrow and illiberal platform could not live long in the United States, and it soon went out of being. Still the sentiment that led to the organisation survived in a modified form in some of the Northern States. Connecticut, which had led the way in making permanent provision for the gratuitous education of all its young generations, now made a compromise with the Native American programme; which, for one, I should like to see adopted in every country as the basis of suffrage in elections. This was an educational qualification, which was to take exclusive effect upon immigrants from Europe. Six years were still to be the period of their probation for the ballot-box, but a new condition was imposed upon them all: that they should be able to read the American Constitution before they should be allowed to vote. Now, as nearly the whole immigration consisted of adults, this qualification interposed a very serious bar to their right and exercise of suffrage.

As nineteen in twenty of the Irish always had voted with the Democrats, out of predilection for the name, of course that party regarded the qualification as aimed at their ascendancy. But the means they adopted to overcome the obstacle were as beneficial to the Irish as the exercise of suffrage itself. It deeply interested the whole political party in their education. It tended directly to turn the demagogue into a pedagogue. It was not now the regular schoolmaster but the politician that was abroad with his primer. And abroad, in this case, meant such by-places and accidental opportunities for instruction as were never known before to any system of popular education. All these Irish candidates for the suffrage were hard-working men, toiling in field and factory, ditch and mountain, earth and water. The political pedagogue, with his primer, had to go where he could find them, and teach them by small squads after working hours. It would be an easy matter for a painter of any conceptive genius to fancy and sketch many such groups in a unique place and *pose;* and when his immagination had done its best, it would not have outrun the real fact. He might make a very interesting picture of half-a-dozen stalwart Irish field-hands or navvies, sitting on a rail, with an earnest Democratic canvasser standing before them with his spelling-book, teaching them the rudiments of their educational qualification.

One of these private evening schools, in the house of one of my neighbours, would make a capital picture for the Royal Academy. This neighbour was the leading democrat in the village; an energetic politician, and really a sincere friend to the Irish as well as to their votes, which he was willing to buy by giving *quid pro quo.* He was a man of large intelligence, and liberal fortune and disposition of mind; and quite able and willing to help his own and other Irish labourers over the educational bar set up between them and the ballot-box. So he used to get half-a-dozen of them into his kitchen in the evening, and, with genial patience and imperturbable hope, labour to put them through the short syllables of the primer on their way to the long sentences of the American constitution. Now, making him the central figure of the group, and entering fully into the spirit of the occasion, a painter would find it a rich subject for his canvass. There in his arm chair sits the leading politician of the village, with his gold spectacles mounted on his nose, with all the quiet dignity of a college professor. His hair is slightly dashed with the early frost of a healthy Autumn, and fifty years, in passing over his face, have made a few slight tracks, radiating in upward and downward curves from the outer corner of each eye. But the ruddy glow of political life and ambition makes them like radiant gleams of young manhood's animation, as he sits before his motley class, drawn up in a semicircle in front of his chair. Did ever a school teacher face such another set of pupils? First at his right sits long-legged Mike O'Flaherty, one of his iron-moulders. "A raal broth of a bhoy" is Mike, and not to be bate, sure, in all Killarney. He brought away from Ould Ireland a full dozen letters of the alphabet in his memory, and could make his mark there with the best of them. Now he has mastered all the rest and got into words of two syllables under his employer's instruction. You see what is stirring within him as he sits cross-legged on his chair with nearly a foot's space between the bottoms of his trousers and the top of his brograns. He is almost within hand's reach of the full dignity of an American citizen. A few lessons more, and he will make up to the ballot-box, and vote for the President of the United States. Next to him sits Dan O'Lavy, a short, dumpy, red-haired fellow, just past thirty, and now going on six years in America. He will turn his back to no one with the spade, and is close to Mike in the primer, though he had not so many letters to start with. Peter Dolan is a broad-shouldered Connaughter, and is hod carrier to Jim Brady, the mason, who sits next to him. Pete is not the boy to be behind his master as "schollaire," and his eyes run over with fun when Jim breaks down and bungles between two syllables. "Bad luck to 'Constitution!' Sure any dacent man might have cut it up into four words. Och bother! let me spell it the other end foremost." "No, John Dooley; you can't make anything of it that way. Now, once more, and take a long breath between the syllables. Well done; now for you, Patrick Davey—slow and sure. There's your *con*; careful, now—*sti*-." "Not a pig-sty, sure, you mane?" "Ah Pat, Pat, you rogue, you know I don't: be sober now and go on; you are half way to the end, try the next, *tu*; pretty well; but you must say *tu*, and *tchoo*. Now then for the last, *shon*; very good. Be careful, Pat, you know how to lay bricks and make good joints. Now then put these four little words together into one long one. Try it round after Pat." "*Konshytooshun.*" "That will hardly do. John Dooley, show them how to speak it;" *Consthitootchun.*" "You put in too many *h's*; Mike, see what you can make of it:" "*Con-sti-too-shun.*" capital; that will pass muster. You will read it like a native. A few evenings more, boys, and you may hold up your heads at the ballot-box as high as the best of them. And if you go on as well as you have begun, perhaps you will go to Congress yet."

Now here are a few outlines or points of a scene of actual life in America, which a painter might easily fill up and make a unique and pleasant picture of. Doubtless hundreds of such groups were actually assembled in Connecticut the same year, a few weeks before the general election; and hundreds of adult Irishmen obtained an educational qualification, not only to vote, but to act as intelligent citizens in every day life. It also gave them a new interest in the education of their children, for whom the same schools and instruction were provided as for those of the richest native Americans in the state. Indeed, few mothers could look more proud and happy at the high marks of merit made and won by their children at the public examinations of the town schools than the wives of Irish hod-carriers and navvies. Nor is it a sentimental fancy, but a real and honest fact, that no incident in the examination diffused a sunnier gleam of pleasure over the faces of the spectators and listeners than the triumph of a little Irish boy or girl in recitation on the platform or at the black-board.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Gavazzi and Mazzini are both in Lyons.

The liabilities of Sir W. Russell, M.P., for Norwich, amount to about £575,000.

A woman named Usher killed her father at Hull on Wednesday.

Two young men were drowned by the capsizing of a boat at Kilcreggan, near Glasgow, on Thursday.

The Bishop of Moray and Ross has declined the offer of translation to the bishopric of Edinburgh.

Some arms were seized on board the Liverpool steamer on its arrival at Cork, on Friday. They were addressed to a hardware merchant.

The Empress Charlotte is in a most melancholy condition. She has now attained the last stage of a terrible disease, which has made a wreck of her mental and physical faculties.

A case came on for trial at the last Monaghan Assizes in which it was discovered that a brother of one of the prisoners in the dock was serving as a juror.

Defalcations to the extent of nigh 2,000,000f. have been discovered by the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, on the part of one of their confidential *employés*, a certain Charles Tassius, who had been charged with the purchase of specie for the bank. Tassius is in custody.

Serious Affray.—A fight took place on Friday morning between seven men who were poaching in the Tay, near Perth, and six watchers. The latter made free use of their sticks, and after the struggle one of the poachers was found dead, but it is asserted by the watchers that the man was drowned, and this account is believed to be correct. An inquiry into the matter was begun, and the watchers were remanded.

The Easter Monday Volunteer Review.—The War Office has issued the usual official notification to the different Volunteer corps of the respective stations of the London and Brighton Railway from which they are to travel to the field of operations on Easter Monday. The number of Metropolitan Volunteers present will be 18,860; and of country corps, 7,421; total, 26,281 Volunteers.

Horrible Tragedy in Fifeshire.—A dreadful crime has been committed at Prinlaws, Fifeshire. A son of a man named Wyde on going home to dinner was surprised to find the door locked:—

> The door was immediately forced open, and a horrifying spectacle met his view. On an arm-chair by the fire lay his mother, lifeless, with a gun-shot wound in her breast; while her husband lay on the floor in a pool of blood proceeding from a wound in his left side. The unfortunate man still grasped a ramrod, while a gun lay by his side. Three reports, as if proceeding from a gun, were heard by some of the neighbours about twelve o'clock; but as there is a quarry near the house, they were believed to have proceeded from the blasting of stone, and no further notice was taken of the circumstance. It would appear that after having discharged the fatal shot at the unfortunate wife, he had missed the aim at his own head, as the contents of one of the barrels was found in the ceiling. It is supposed that he again loaded both barrels, and presenting the muzzle to his side, discharged it by pressing the trigger by the ramrod. His body was fearfully mangled, and death must have been instantaneous. The unfortunate man for the last few days had been labouring under great great nervous excitement.

The Murder of an Englishman in the New Hebrides.—An extract from a letter written by the Rev. P. Milne, of the New Hebrides Mission, throws some light on the circumstances which have led to the present deplorable condition of those islands. Mr. Milne writes:—

> "One of the chiefs of Tongoa is greatly enraged just now at white men, owing to Captain M'Leod, of the schooner Donald M'Lean, having taken away two of his wives and a number of his people to Port-au-France, New Caledonia, and he is waiting for an opportunity to take vengeance. He intended to come on board the Dayspring the day on which we left with a number of his men, as if friendly to us, and then suddenly fall on us and kill all the white people on board. We left, however, at daybreak, and thus providentially escaped. I have heard that the captain of one of these slaving vessels having come to an island where he knew Bishop Pattison had been visiting, dressed himself like a bishop, went ashore with a Bible in his hand, and sang psalms in order to allure the natives on board, and that he thus obtained a good number. That is the most diabolical plan I have heard tried. On the 2nd of October Mr. Williams, nephew to the late Mr. John Williams, missionary in Polynesia, was killed by natives. A chief Kwamera brought us word that, as Mr. Williams was returning to the house of a Mr. Smith, a trader, with whom he was residing, he was waylaid and shot by an under-chief of the Kasse-Kasse tribe of Tannese. He was then carried away to a village called Jtaumarin, and according to their custom, tied up by the hands to a banyan or sacred tree, and next morning was taken down, cut up, cooked, and distributed among the villagers. One of the chiefs refused to accept a piece of an arm because Mr. Watt, a missionary, was then living on his land."

The Court.—The Queen remains at Windsor Castle. Her Majesty has, through the Home Secretary, declined to attend the inauguration of the Albert Memorial at Belfast. The Prince and Princess of Wales have been asked, but their arrangements will not allow them to visit Belfast this year.—On Thursday, the 7th inst., Prince Leopold George Duncan Albert completed his 17th year, and the event was duly celebrated at Windsor. At half-past seven in the morning the gentlemen and choristers of the choir of the Chapel Royal, St. George, assembled beneath the Prince's window on the south side of the Castle and serenaded his Royal Highness with a selection of popular glees. Merry peals from the bells of the Chapel Royal St. George and St. John's Church announced the event at early morn and at intervals throughout the day; at noon a Royal salute was fired by the Royal Bombardier Pond, in the Long Walk, and the houses of the Royal tradespeople were gaily decorated with flags.—On Thursday the Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Duke of Sutherland and Lord Houghton, was conducted over the Albert Hall, at South Kensington, by Lieut.-Col. Scott. The party wished to see the works in their present state, before the scaffolding is removed from the iron roof, which has been constructed by the Fairbairn Iron Company for Messrs. Lucas Brothers. His Royal Highness also inspected the terra-cotta and the warming and ventilating arrangements.—The rumour is revived that the Queen is about to be married to a Prince of the House of Schleswig-Holstein, a near relative of Prince Christian.

The Cuban insurrection is virtually at an end.

Major Palliser writes that the amount spent by him in hard cash for experiments since the date of the introduction of his chilled projectile has been £8,250, and he has received a return from Government of £7,500.

The "Agnes," M. Reovent, bound from St. John's to the Clyde, on Friday ran on a rock, off the coast of Donegal. The captain's wife and child, and two seamen, were drowned by the capsizing of a boat.

On Thursday a new synagogue was consecrated in Portland-place, London, for the Hebrews of that district. The Chief Rabbi, Dr. Adler, conducted the ceremonies. The edifice, which has cost £25,000, has considerable architectural beauty, and contains good specimens of Arabesque or Moresco ornamentation.

An alarming accident occurred to a mail train running from the North to London early on Sunday morning. On passing Greyrig Bank, some six miles north of Oxenholme, several of the carriages ran off the line, and were considerably damaged; several of the passengers were injured.

The Rumoured Elopement of a Duke's Daughter.—Referring to the reported elopement of a Scotch Duke's daughter, who had been a Roman Catholic, with a Roman Catholic officer in her husband's corps, the *Inverness Courier* states that a correspondent, on whose information it places reliance, says he knows the rumour "to be a malicious lie," and asks the *Courier* to contradict it

The Home Secretary and the Channel Isles Telegraph Companies.—The order of Mr. Bruce, Home Secretary, has been carried out at Jersey. The steamer Caroline (with Mr. Henley on board, as director of the expedition) was, on arrival at Greve-de-Lecq, boarded by government officials, and the master prevented from landing the cable. A sentry was placed aboard the vessel at St. Helier's, where the Caroline went soon after.

Pontifical Decorations.—The Pope has recently conferred upon Major William Fletcher Gordon, through the hands of Lord Denbigh, who has just returned from Rome, the star of Knight Commander of the Order of Pius IX., a decoration which has been awarded to very few English Catholics. Major Gordon also bears the Cross of St. Gregory the Great, given him by Pius IX.

An Ex-member of Parliament in Prison.—The *Sherborne Journal* states that the efforts made to obtain a remission of the sentence upon William Roupell, formerly one of the representatives in Parliament for Lambeth, have hitherto proved unavailing. Roupell's health of late years has been failing consequent upon manual labour and convict life, and he is now an inmate of the infirmary within the prison walls, and officiates as assistant to the sick.

Slavery in Turkey.—A letter in the *Augsburg Gazette* states that a Turk lately purchased from a slave dealer at Varna a whole Circassian family. One of its members hastened to make a protest to the Cadi, and promised to indemnify the buyer, in several payments, for the amount which he had given. In spite of this, and although the Turkish judge could not deny that an Imperial firman had abolished slavery throughout the Empire, he confirmed the sale. The foreign ambassadors at Constantinople have sent in a protest.

Victor Hugo on the Loss of the Normandy.—M. Victor Hugo has addressed the Guernsey *Star* on the loss of the Normandy, enclosing 50f. for the families of the seamen who perished in her. He says that "had the vessel been provided with watertight compartments, life-belts for the use of the passengers and crew, and the Silas apparatus, which illumines the sea whatever may be the darkness and the tempest, and which gives a clear view in the hour of dauger—if these three conditions of security had been fulfilled, it is probable that no one would have perished in the wreck of the Normandy."

More Murphy Riots.—Mr. Murphy, the Protestant lecturer, has been addressing public meetings at Woolwich. The other night a number of Irishmen assailed the lecturer, who took refuge on the stairs at the hall, and broke up a table to procure a means of defence. His assailants attempted to follow, but were beaten back and forced to retreat. Murphy had a black eye. In the course of his remarks he disclaimed the term "Murphy riots," saying they ought to be called "Popish riots," and called upon the Englishmen and Orangemen of Woolwich to stand by him for his protection on his exit. This met with an enthusiastic response; and a sailor having gained much applause by placing his cap upon the lecturer's head in place of the hat he had lost outside, he was surrounded by a strong body-guard and carried into the street, where a crowd of some thousand persons awaited him. A dozen mounted police were present to preserve order. A large crowd followed Mr. Murphy to the house where he is lodging. Here sixty more policemen on foot were collected.

Foreign News.—The news from Spain is interesting. The Duc de Montpensier has been judicially examined relative to the late duel with Don Enrique de Bourbon. The Duke admitted the fact, and a prosecution will now follow in the regular course. He has been placed under arrest at his own residence. The *Droit* says that the examination of the imprisoned persons charged with being implicated in the alleged plot against the Emperor Napoleon will be completed by Easter. There has been a very agitated and stormy sitting of the French Chamber. After Gambetta, David, Ollivier, and Jules Simon had spoken, came a regular storm:—Guyot Montpayroux a provincial lawyer, was speaking, when the Marquis de Talhouet, sitting on the Ministers' bench, suddenly and angrily apostrophised him. "I forbid you to look at me in that manner," he is reported to have said. "If we are not free to look where we please," Guyot replied, "it will be necessary to come with a revolver in one's pocket." Thereupon arose a hideous tumult. Guyot declared when he left the House that he had not been thinking of Talhouet, scarcely knew he was there, and had been looking chiefly at the Right of the Chamber.

Mr. Disraeli will not go to Scotland during the Easter holidays.

Thomas Holt, of Armley, Yorkshire, has been fined £30 for keeping an illicit still.

A new harbour at Torbay is to be opened this summer.

Mr. Kennaway, a Conservative, was on Saturday returned for East Devon.

The "City of Durham" is still cruising off Crookhaven, in search of the "City of Boston."

John Spurgeon has died from starvation in Mile-end, London.

The Emperor Napoleon had a fainting-fit a few days ago.

The convict Rutterford (whom it would have been impossible to hang without a fearful scene resulting) has been respited.

It is stated that two hundred members have signed the memorial to Mr. Gladstone, urging him to deal with the ballot question this session.

Captain Blacklock has been appointed superintendent of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable at a salary of £1,000 per annum.

The salaries of the head constables of police serving in Ireland have been recently increased, in consideration of the more arduous duties they have had to perform.

The Emperor of Austria has conferred on Sir John Bowring the Insignia with the Star of the Imperial and Royal Order of Francis Joseph.

The Irish National Association have expressed themselves satisfied with the Land Bill, now that a clause has been inserted which gives the tenantry power to claim damages for eviction.

A considerable field of coal, lying at the surface, has been discovered in the province of St. Catharine, Brazil.

The Rev. Charles Leslie has been appointed Bishop of Kilmore. The new prelate will receive the revenues of the see until the 1st of January next.

The Civil Service estimates were printed on Friday. The total is £16,416,265, against £16,316,388 last year, showing a net increase of £99,877.

About a thousand colliers in the Rhondda Valley have struck work owing to the refusal of the masters to grant the required advance of 10 per cent before the Ist of May.

MEMORY.

In our notices of the Water Colour Exhibition at Birmingham we drew particular attention to a work by Guido Bach. We engrave the picture this week. It is published on the front page of our paper, and the engraving will, we think, in the opinion of our art readers bear out the opinion we have previously expressed of the excellence of the work.

LITTLE MAY.

Shoeless in a lonely way [*]
Limpeth little bashful May:
Scolding one, who heedless hears,
In a pleasant silv'ry tone!
Coin for forfeit she has none,
And a consciousness appears
Beaming through her smiles and tears,
Like the flush of April day,
As he vows her lips shall pay
Ere he yield the prize he bears.

Silly child, thy glances tell
Thou art glad he loves thee well,
And thou know'st him good and true;
Yet thou mak'st ado like this
When he only claims the kiss
That by custom is his due;
He will give it back to you,
If to-morrow by your hand
He a shoeless wight shall stand,
Truly toll'd by maiden true.

Buy and break the "Tansy bread,"
Bitter-sweet like lives that wed
By the newly-kindled fire.[†]
Happy child of Easter morn,
Smiling, trustful Hope, new-born,
Fills the manger of desire;
While the gossips all inquire
How has little bashful May
Grown demurely, boldly gay?
And Love's lips response inspire.

Robt. B. Holt.

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[*] In Yorkshire it was the custom for youths to steal girls' shoes on Easter Sunday, and for the girls to retaliate on Easter Monday. The forfeit money which redeemed them was spent in "Tansy cake."

[†] On Easter eve all fires were put out, and kindled on Easter morn by means of a consecrated flint.

Worcestershire Agricultural Show.—The Kidderminster committee have resolved that the following prizes should be offered on behalf of the town of Kidderminster, in addition to the prizes of the General Committee: £20 for the best hunter; £5 for the best cart horse; £10 for the best pair of cart horses; £10 for the best jumper, open to all horses and ponies in England; £10 for the best carrying cob, not to exceed 15 hands; £5 for the best hack of any size. Mr. John Brinton will give two prizes, one of the value of £3 for the best long shorn wool.

Rosseters' Hair Restorer is the only preparation which can be confidently relied upon for restoring grey hair to its original colour. It assists nature in supplying the colouring properties which may have become deficient through age or disease. Price, 3s. 6d. per bottle. [628

NEW PATENTS.

(Contributed by Messrs. Payne and Talbot, 1, Bennett's-hill, and 56, Ann-street, Birmingham.)

An improved apparatus to be employed in lighting gas burners, lamps, and other articles. L. M. Casella, London.

Improvements in pumps, or apparatus for raising or forcing water or other liquids or fluids, and for transmitting the motive power thereof. R. Scholefield, Leeds.

Improvements in apparatus to be used for feeding and watering cattle in railway trucks. W. J. Bonser, London.

Improvements in closing and securing vessels containing alimentary substances, L. A. Lesage, Paris.

An improved elastic horse-shoe. W. E. Gedge, London. (A communication from C. J. B. Peillard, Paris.)

Improvements in Venetian and other blinds. W. H. H. McNeight, Dublin.

An improved method of attaching Roman, Portland, or other like cements to iron or other substances. J. F. Crease, Southampton.

Improvements in the wheels of traction carriages for use on common roads and tramways. W. Frith, Edinburgh.

Improvements in reaping machines. J. Rignall, Bury St. Edmunds.

Improvements in bridges. F. Jenkin, Edinburgh.

Improvements in pulley-blocks, or apparatus for raising heavy weights. R. Marsden, Sheffield.

Improvements in electro-coating iron and other metals. A Minton, London.

Improvements in the construction of suction syphons for raising liquids and producing condensations and evaporations in vacuum. E. de Lagillardaie, France.

Improvements in the manufacture of iron. J. P. Budd, near Swansea.

An improved machine or apparatus for washing potatoes and other like vegetable substances. R. Derham, Surrey.

Improvements in the manufacture of iron and steel. J. H. Johnson, London. (A communication from Howard Spencer and L. K. Taylor, Philadelphia, U.S.)

Improvements in the treatment of acid tar obtained from boghead, mineral, schist, or petroleum. J. H. Johnson, London. (A communication from G. Chevrier, Paris.)

Improvements in preparing blocks of animal and vegetable materials for making soup or other liquid fluid. H. M. Whitehead, London.

Improvements in breech-loading firearms, and in the manufacture of cartridges for the same. J. Hanson, Rashcliffe, Yorkshire.

Improvements in looms for weaving. W. R. Lake, London. (A communication from J. A. Bassett and J. R. Norfolk, Massachussetts. U.S.)

An improved paddle-wheel for propelling vessels in the water. A. Wingard, California, U.S.

(Patents upon which the £50 Stamp Duty has been paid.)

Improvements in steam generators. W. E. Newson, London. (A communication from the Mitchel Safety Steam Generator, Company, New York.)

Improvements in the manufacure of chlorine. C. F. Claus, Yorkshire.

Improved machinery for picking and ginning cotton. A. V. Newton, London. (A communication from E. Osgood, Boston, U.S.

Improvements in fire bars and in the manufacture of the iron to be used in the construction thereof, the iron so manufactured being applicable also to other purposes. W. C. Cambridge, Bristol.

Improvements in vermin traps. W. Clarke, London. (A communication from H. F. Serrin, Paris.)

Improvements in finishing textile fabrics and in the machinery or apparatus connected therewith. W. Robertson and J. Guthrie, Dundee.

Improvements in machinery or apparatus for measuring fluids. F. G. Fleury, Surrey.

Improvements in machinery for preparing and spinning cotton and other fibrous materials. J. Higgins and T. S. Whitworth, Salford.

Improvements in machinery or apparatus for teazing and opening textile or fibrous materials. W. Tatham and W. T. Heap, Rochdale.

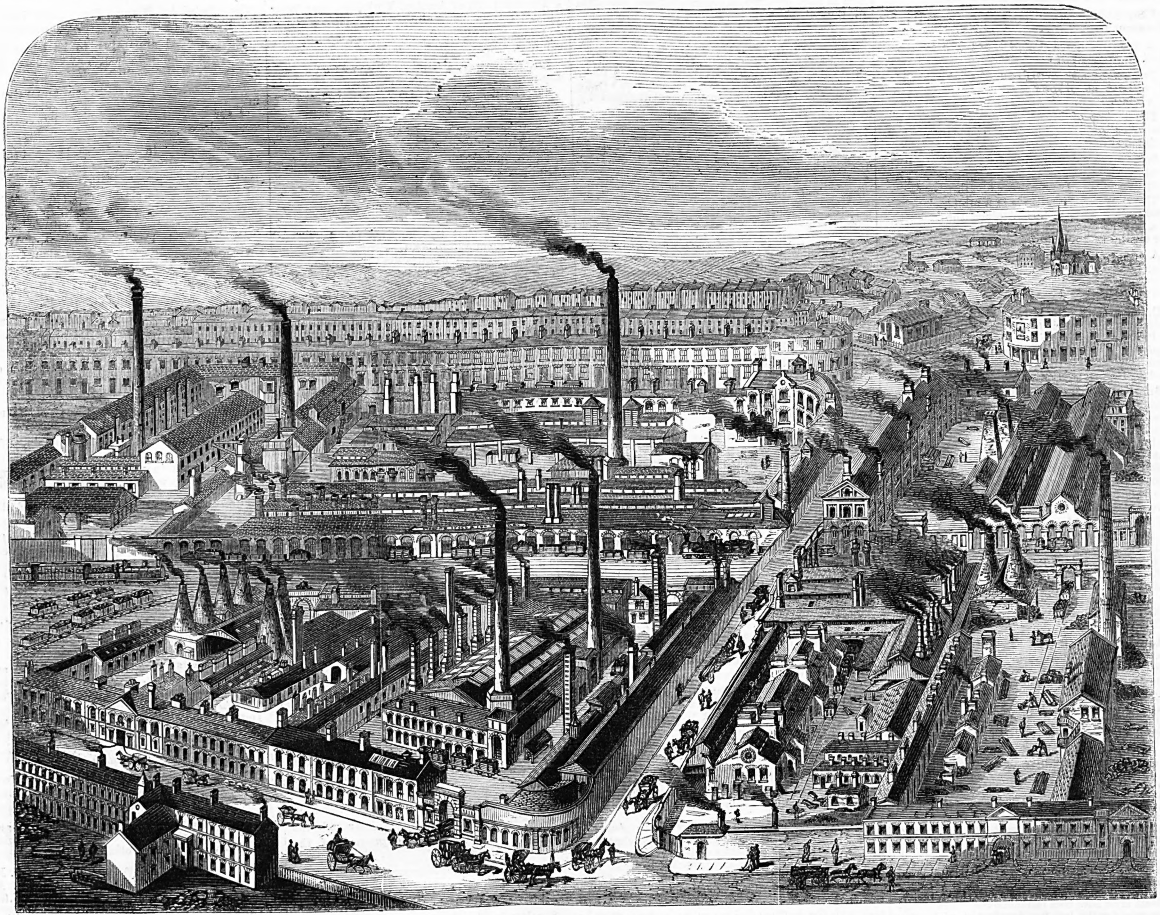
Improvements in typographic printing machines. W. Clark, London. (A communication from A. H. Marinoni, Paris.)

Improvements in the manufacture of sugar. A. M. Clark, London. (A communication from L. J. F. Margueritte, Paris.)

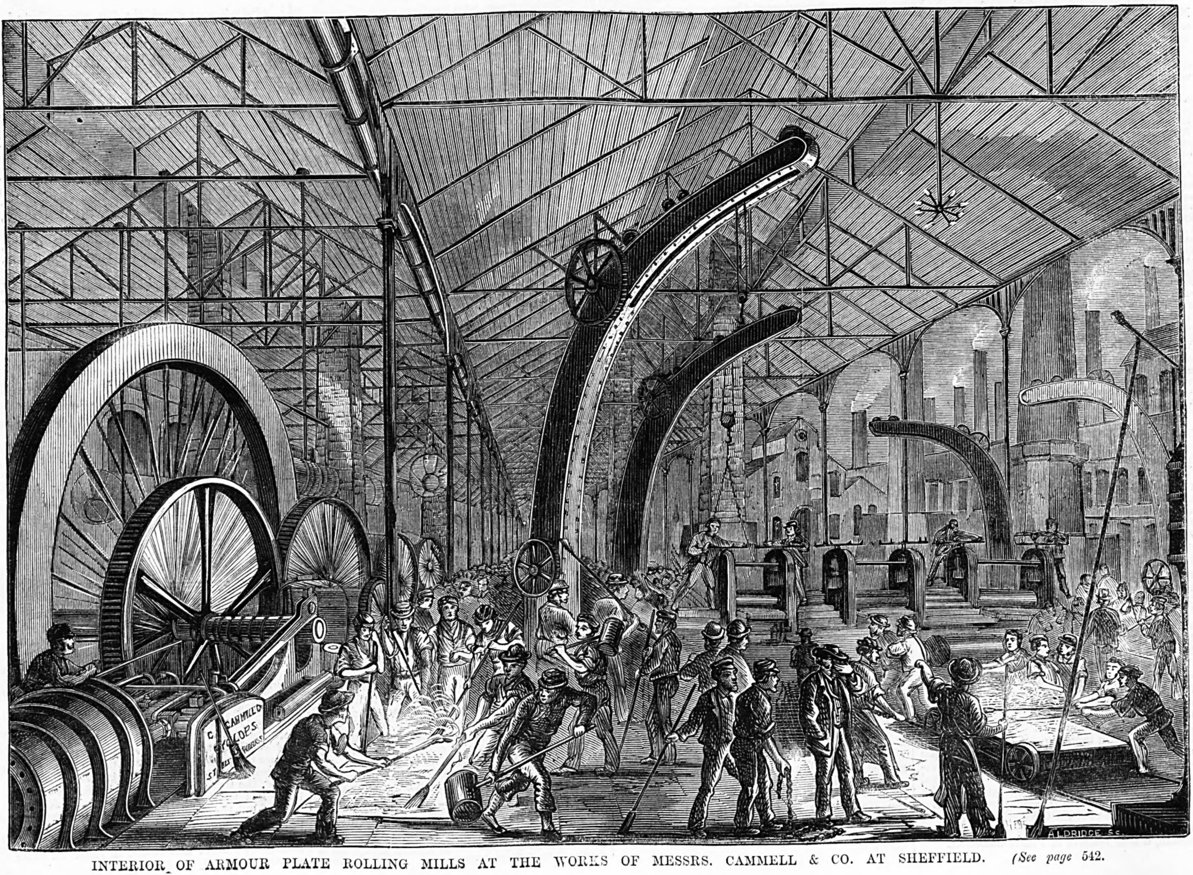
An improved lubricator for oiling axles and other moving pieces of machinery. J. de la Coux des Roseaux, Paris.

The Keble College.—The college at Oxford which has been founded in memory of the late John Keble will be opened for the reception of 100 men on October 15th. The matriculation examination will be held on June 14th. The Rev. E. S. Talbot, senior student of Christ Church, will act as principal.

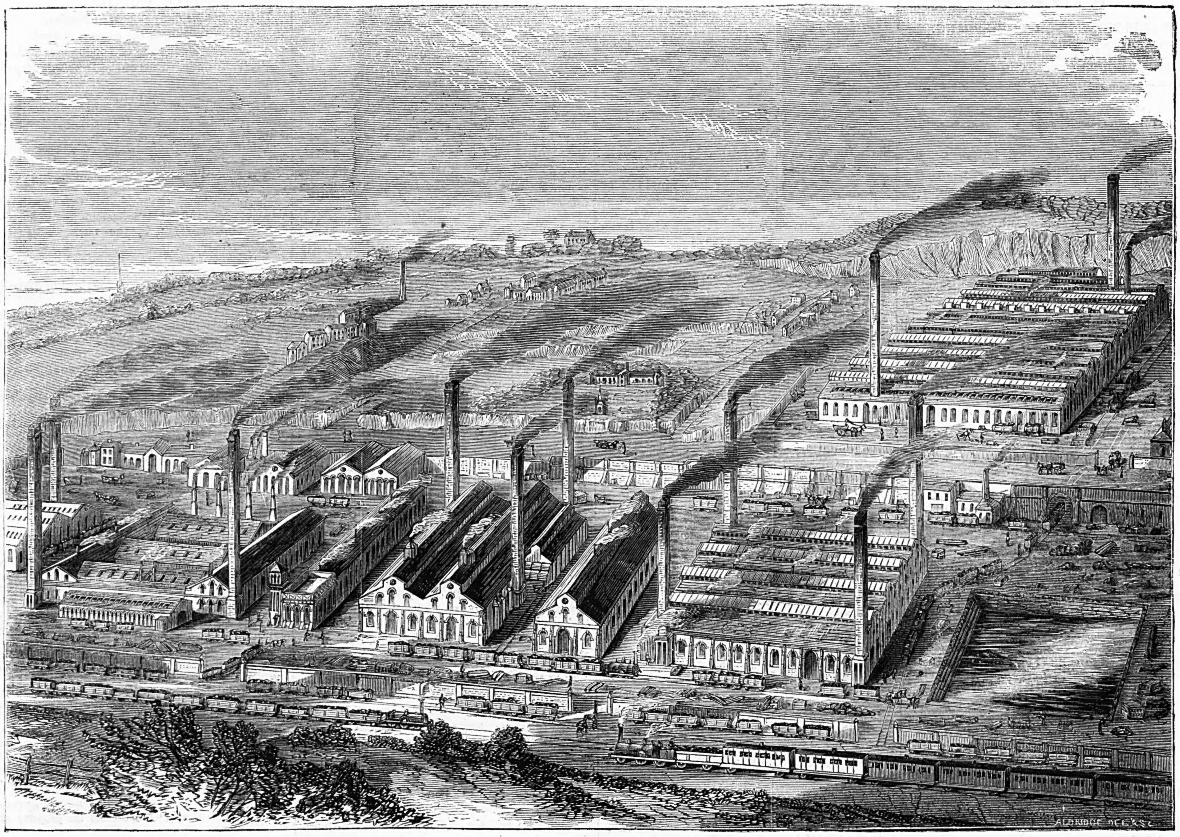
The Pedigree of the Horse.—On Friday Professor Huxley delivered a lecture, at the Royal Institution, on "The Pedigree of the Horse." Professor Huxley traced back in a very careful manner the history of the horse to the lower miocene period, when, if the evolution theory be admitted, the toes of the fore and hind legs of the horse had not yet changed into hoofs. He also pointed out the gradual changes in other respects, particularly in the grinding teeth of the horse, which have taken place in the same long geological period, and traced in them the same process of development.



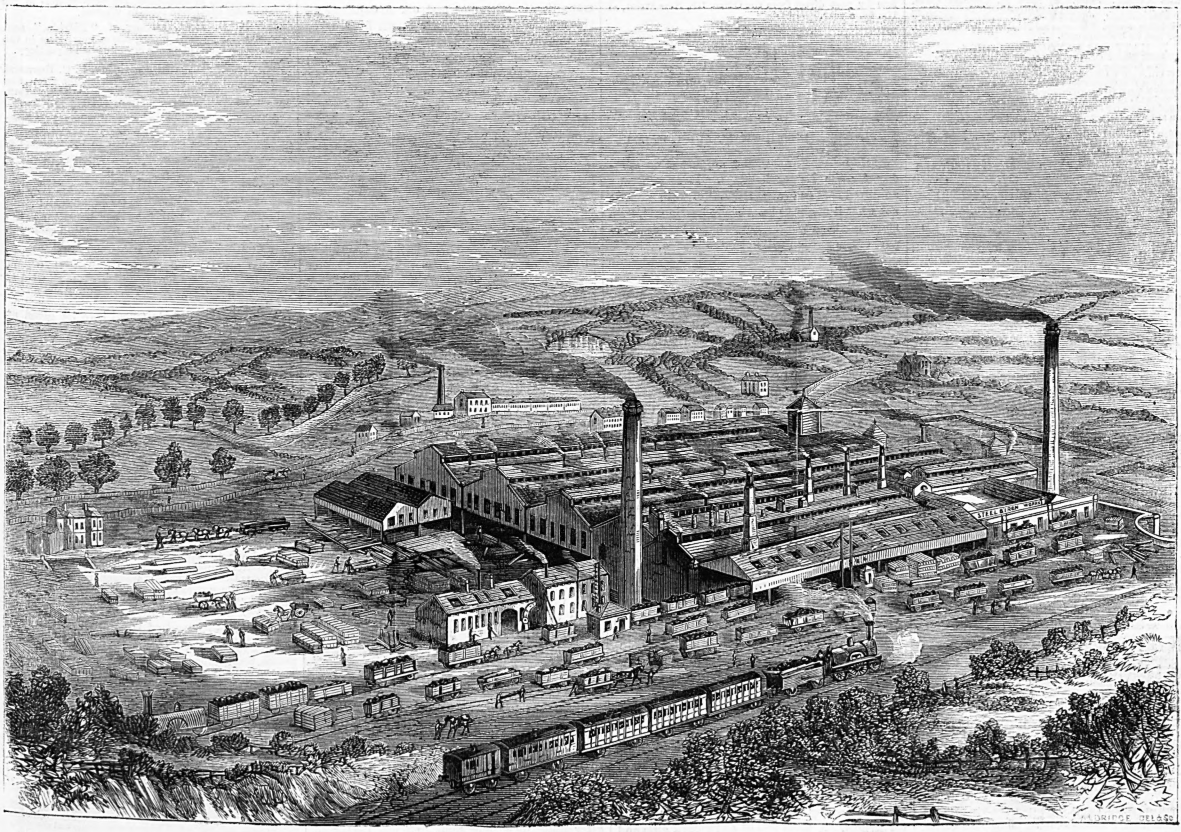
MESSRS. CAMMELL & CO.'S CYCLOP STEEL AND IRON WORKS AT SHEFFIELD. *(See page 542.)*


ALDRIDGE SC.

INTERIOR OF ARMOUR PLATE ROLLING MILLS AT THE WORKS OF MESSRS. CAMMELL & CO. AT SHEFFIELD. *(See page 542.*


ALDRIDGE DEL & SC

MESSRS. CAMMELL & CO.'S STEEL AND SPRING WORKS AT GRIMESTHORPE. *(See page 542.)*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MESSRS. CAMMELL & CO.'S IRON AND STEEL WORKS AT PENISTONE, NEAR SHEFFIELD. *(See page 542.)*

BRUNSWICK BUILDINGS
43, *NEW STREET.*

PARIS MODES FOR THE SPRING.

Just received Special Novelties, containing a splendid variety in French Brilliant Prints, in the finest colours.

POMPADOUR PIQUES, AND CAMBRICS,

Unique in design, perfect in taste, and the finest description of Printing,

Warranted Fast Colours,

The Dress Complete, from One Guinea.

PATTERNS SENT POST FREE.

RICH SATINS, POULT DE SOIES, GROS GRAINES,

In the New Shades.

NEW WALKING DRESSES.

NEW DINNER DRESSES,

Made in all the new French Fabrics.

MRS. HOWE'S NEW DESIGNS IN MANTLES AND JACKETS

In Rich Silk, Velvet, Black and New Coloured Cloths, Waterproof Cloaks, &c.

NOTICE!—The Dress and Mantle Department is under THE ENTIRE SUPERVISION of MRS. HOWE.

H. W. HOWE,

Begs to call special attention to a new make of BLACK SILK, *exclusively* confined to his Sale *in Birmingham*, Guaranteed to Wear. Importer of

FRENCH DRESSES, MANTLES, AND MILLINERY.

BRUNSWICK BUILDINGS, 43, *NEW STREET*,
BIRMINGHAM. [677

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

Established upwards of Half a Century.

MR. GABRIEL,

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED RESIDENT DENTIST,

Has Removed from 65, New Street, to

11, *BENNETT'S HILL*, 11,

(Next to the Bank of England),

WHERE HE IS IN DAILY ATTENDANCE FROM 9 *a.m., UNTIL* 6 *p.m.*

Single Teeth from 5s. Complete Set from £5.

N.B.—Only One Visit required from Country Patients.

Notice particularly Name and Address. [434

BEETHOVEN (The BEAUTIES of).—A Selection of Choice Movements from his nine grand Symphonies, arranged for the Pianoforte by W. H. CALLCOTT. Bound in 1 vol., cloth gilt, 10s. 6d., free by post for 8s.

BEAUTIES of the OPERA, arranged for the Pianoforte by GEO. F. WEST. 35 numbers, 3s. Free by post for 19 stamps each.

HER BRIGHT SMILE HAUNTS ME STILL. Ballad. Words by Dr. CARPENTER. Music by W. T. WRIGHTON, 3s. The same for Pianoforte by BRINLEY RICHARDS, 3s. Each free by post for 19 stamps. "There is an elegance and charm about this song which is quite captivating."—Vide *Wesleyan Times*.

THY VOICE IS NEAR. Ballad. By W. T. WRIGHTON, "A very sweet song, by an always welcome composer."—*City Press*. The same arranged for the Pianoforte by BRINLEY RICHARDS. Each free by post for 19 stamps.

THE PIONEER'S MARCH. For the Piano. By GEO. FORBES. Free by post for 19 stamps.

THE BAND AT A DISTANCE.—March composed for the Pianoforte. Composed by J. PRIDHAM. Free by post for 19 stamps.

THE MUSICAL BOX.—A Sensational Caprice for the Pianoforte. Composed by I. LIEBICH (always encored). Free by post for 19 stamps.

FAR AWAY. Song. By Miss M. LINDSAY (Mrs. J. W. BLISS). "There is great beauty in this melody."—Vide *Standard*. "The melody is so sweet and plaintive."—Vide *Brighton Gazette*. The same for Pianoforte by CARL LUINI. Free by post for 19 stamps each.

J. L. HATTON'S FAVOURITE SONGS.
OUR DEAR OLD CHURCH OF ENGLAND. 3s.
The Same for Four Voices. 2s.
THE GALLANT TARS of ENGLAND (with Chorus). 3s.
SHE WAS MY BOYHOOD'S DREAM (in F and G). Each 3s.
OH, DOWN THE DEEP BRIGHT RIVER. 3s.
THIS WORLD IS NOT A WORLD OF CARE. 3s.
THE SOLDIERS OF OUR LAND (with Chorus). 3s.
Each at half price, with an extra stamp for postage.

London: Published only by ROBERT COCKS & CO., New Burlington Street. And of all Musicsellers.

GALVANISM—PULVERMACHER'S MONTHLY RECORD of authenticated CURES of Painful, Debilitating, Exhausting Affections, by his PATENT PERFECTED SELF-APPLICABLE ELECTRIC CHAIN-BANDS and BATTERIES, may be had gratis on application to the Sole Inventor and Patentee—J. L. PULVERMACHER, 200, Regent-street, London, W.

A Test sent gratis if desired. [629

MR. S. J. PARKER,

Surgeon Dentist, of 17, Bennett's Hill, has invented the method of fixing Artificial Teeth, by atmospheric pressure, that to remove would be impossible, except at the will of the wearer. Fixed without THE SLIGHTEST PAIN, or removal of stumps. Detection impossible. ARTICULATION, MASTICATION, and COMFORT guaranteed. Teeth from 5s. Sets from £5. Mr. Parker attends daily.

17, *BENNETT'S HILL* (*First door from New Street*). [654

NOTICE.

BROWN and POLSON were the first to adopt the name Corn Flour, and they are greatly interested in maintaining its reputation, which is liable to be discredited by the unwarrantable appropriation of the name to articles of a different character.

The Public, it is hoped, will discriminate between cheap inferior qualities bearing a false name and

BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR,

which is prepared solely from Maize—Indian Corn.

NOTICE.

TO NEWS AGENTS, PICTURE DEALERS, AND THE PUBLIC.

MESSRS. HATTON & CO. are the Sole Publishers of "THE FISHERMAN'S PRIDE," Printed in Colours from the original Picture by J. J. HILL.

Illustrated Midland News Offices, 108, *New-street*, *Birmingham.*

W. T. BELCHER, Mus. Bac., Oxon, Fell. Coll. Org., Professor of the Organ, Pianoforte, Singing, and the Theory of Music, 3, Hampstead Road, and at 23, Worcester Street, Birmingham. [403

FOWLER and SHEPPARD'S American Bay Rum Cleanses the Head and promotes the Growth of the Hair in a marvellous degree. Every one should use this excellent preparation, it is quite harmless and is strongly recommended by the medical profession. From any chemist, or direct from the proprietors, Fowler and Sheppard, Chemists, 51, Hollywood Road, London, S.W., in bottles, 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. each. [696

CAUTION TO FAMILIES.—To prevent mistakes or detect theft, mark your linen, &c., with Clarke's Indelible Marking Ink.—Prepared only by A. Court, 35, Bull Street, Minories corner. Established 70 years. [676

LADIES IN SEARCH OF A REALLY EFFICIENT SEWING MACHINE ARE INVITED TO SEE THE LITTLE WANZER.—Upwards of 15,000 of these Exquisite Little Machines have been sold in England and Scotland since its introduction, two years ago. The price complete is only 84s., and includes, in addition to the usual attachments, a Self-sewer, Oiler, Braider, and Quilter, rendering it not only the cheapest, but the best and most complete Hand Lock-Stitch Machine in the market. Wholesale and Retail Depot for the Midland Counties, Oriel House, Bull-street, Birmingham; and 10, Darlington-street, Wolverhampton. Joseph Harris, Proprietor. Agents wanted where none already appointed. [627

Now Ready. Crown 8vo, price 6s. 6d.

NEW WORK ON MADAGASCAR,

By SIBREE.

MADAGASCAR AND ITS PEOPLE. Notes of a Four Years' Residence. Comprising the Geography, Natural History, and Productions of the Island, the History, Manners, Customs, and Religion of the People. With a Sketch of Mission Work amongst the Malagasy, and numerous Appendices. By James Sibree, Jun., Architect of the Memorial Churches. With upwards of Fifty Illustrations. Bevelled bds. 576 pp.

Religious Tract Society: 56, PATERNOSTER ROW, *And all Booksellers.* [716

NOTICES.

THE ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS IN PARIS AND ON THE CONTINENT.

This paper may now be purchased in Paris at 50 centimes (about 5d.) at the Kiosks, and at the bookstalls on all the French Railways.

M. de Bernardy, 8, Place de la Madeléine, is the Wholesale Agent in Paris; and will supply the paper to regular subscribers in France, Spain Italy, and Switzerland.

TO AGENTS AND ADVERTISERS.

The sale of the *Illustrated Midland News* is increasing largely. The permanent character of the publication makes it a most desirable medium for Advertisements. As we can only devote a limited space to public announcements, advertisers should send their orders not later than Wednesday at noon in each week.

TO LONDON ADVERTISERS.

London Advertisements are received at the London Office, 33, Essex-street, Strand, where all information can be obtained with regard to terms, &c.

NOTICE.

THE FISHERMAN'S PRIDE.

SECOND EDITION.

The great demand for this beautiful work compelled the issue of a large number without the title and imprint. We hope to have a fresh supply ready in a few days, but this will only be a limited number. Next week we hope to give notice and fix the time for the publication of a third edition. The Picture will be on Sale at One Shilling each, with a liberal discount to the trade.

Wholesale Agents for THE ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS are being appointed in every town in the kingdom. Terms, and full particulars, may be learnt on application at the Office, 108, New Street, Birmingham.

P. O. Orders to be made payable to the Publishers. Cheques to be crossed Birmingham and Midland Bank.

Communications and orders for Papers or Advertisements should be addressed to the *Publishers*, and not to the Editor.

All remittances will be acknowledged on a printed receipt form, *and no other receipt will be held valid.*

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of 6d. per line up to 25 lines; from 25 up to 50 lines, 9d. per line; after 50, 1s. per line. Space will be measured as lines. Scale and measure may be had on application at the Office. Double columns charged at one-fourth more than the rate of two columns. No extra charge for approved cuts.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths are inserted at a uniform charge of 2s. 6d.

The Trade will be supplied with this paper in London by Messrs. Smith, 186, Strand; by Messrs. E. Marlborough & Co., Ave Maria Lane, E.C.; and at the London Publishing Office of the Paper, at 33, Essex-street, Strand. Annual Subscribers can be supplied free by post direct from the Office, 108, New Street, at 17s. 6d. a year.

The Illustrated Midland News
BIRMINGHAM, APRIL 16, 1870.

PARLIAMENT adjourned on Tuesday for the Easter holidays. It is generally admitted that so far the amount of work done is not what it ought to be. There has, in fact, been more talk than work. Let us hope that the after-part of the Session will not be so wasted.

BY the terms of the Disfranchisement Bill brought in by the Attorney-General, on Friday, it is believed that the boroughs of Bridgwater and Beverley will be disfranchised—"simply disfranchised," says a contemporary, "and no attempt whatever will be made to deal with the seats." If this should prove to be correct, it will be but retributive justice, for the boroughs referred to are undoubtedly amongst the most corrupt in the country.

THERE are many rumours of changes in the Ministry. It is more than likely that Mr. Bright will resign the Presidency of the Board of Trade, for he is still very unwell, and in no state to resume the laborious duties of his office. Should the right hon. gentleman be compelled by failing health to resign, Mr. Stansfeld will probably succeed him at the Board of Trade, Mr. Bright filling some less onerous Ministerial post. It is said that Earl Spencer contemplates retiring from the Viceroyalty. Lord Dufferin is named as his temporary successor, and after him Mr. Chichester Fortescue, to whom the Government would award a peerage. Earl Spencer is not too popular in Ireland, and his resignation would not cause much regret.

In the provinces we hear very little of the movement inaugurated in London some ten years ago to rescue fallen women. The assemblies of these unfortunates were called Midnight Meetings, and those who have witnessed them can speak as to the harrowing scenes which took place at the gatherings. A room full of abandoned girls and women, in all kinds of draggled finery, is a sight not to be forgotten. Within the last ten years several hundreds of such meetings have been held in the metropolis, and the results are such as will gratify, whilst they cannot fail to surprise, every philanthropist. Since the movement was begun, in 1860, 2,000 of these unfortunates have been reclaimed—an average of 200 a-year. When we consider the extraordinary persuasion required to induce those who have strayed from the path of virtue to return to it, the fact that 2,000 women—many, no doubt, mere girls—have been restored to a decent mode of life is most cheering. The Midnight Meeting Association expended last year £1,000, and received £2,728—an evidence, if one were wanted, of the care with which its affairs are administered.

WOLVERHAMPTON has the by no means enviable distinction of standing the highest in the returns of mortality for the last week but one. Here is the Registrar General's official return:—

18 per 1,000 in Sunderland, 19 in Hull, 23 in Birmingham, 24 in Leeds, 24 in Norwich, 26 in London, 26 in Liverpool, 27 in Salford, 27 in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 28 in Leicester, 28 in Sheffield, 29 in Bradford, 29 in Nottingham, 30 in Portsmouth, 32 in Manchester, 33 in Bristol, and 36 in Wolverhampton.

Of the four midland towns of Birmingham, Leicester, Nottingham, and Wolverhampton, the capital town is by far the healthiest. The difference in the rate of mortality between Birmingham and Wolverhampton—only some dozen miles or so distant from each other—is extraordinary.

THAT vital interest is taken in Birmingham in the annual University contest for aquatic supremacy was shown on Wednesday week by the crowds round the newspaper offices awaiting the result of the contest. There was hearty cheering for Cambridge when it became known that the Light Blue was victorious; and we see by the Oxford journals that there was a similar manifestation of feeling in that city. The New York papers want the Cambridge crew to pay a visit to the States and row the Harvard men.

THE scandal-mongers will not leave the Prince of Wales alone. Some of the "London Correspondents" have been making especially free with his Royal Highness's name. The statement that the Prince was inculpated in another "affair" shortly to be investigated in the Divorce Court—the case, in fact, of the Earl of Sefton, who seeks a divorce from his wife on the usual grounds—was contradicted last week; and now Mr. Goldwin Smith comes forward to defend his Royal Highness from his calumniators. Mr. Smith has seen that "scandal is again busy with the name of the Prince of Wales"—that "evil reports about him fill our transatlantic telegrams and our newspapers at this moment." Mr. Goldwin Smith lived, when he was in England, far from the Court, and cannot say whether this scandal is true or false; he "can only say that it is loathsome:"—

> "The conduct of the Prince of Wales as a student at Oxford was in every respect unexceptionable. Yet even at that time there were rumours that he was leading a vicious life. I was once anxiously interrogated as to their truth by a person of eminence, who had heard them on what he believed very good authority. I ventured to express my conviction that they were utterly untrue; and subsequent inquiry perfectly satisfied me that my conviction was well-founded. There are some who avow their conviction that hereditary institutions have played their allotted part in the development of humanity, and that they are now ceasing to be necessary or useful to mankind; and who wish to see them speedily withdrawn from the scene, because while they linger on they prevent us from turning our attention to the defects and liabilities of the elective principle, which, in its turn, requires regulation, lest, in the place of the tyranny of kings, which is now fast becoming a shadow, and is quite one in this new world, should arise a tyranny of the sovereign people. But the most irrational and ignoble course of all is to keep Royalty alive and at the head of the nation, and at the same time, to exult in degrading it, and the nation with it, by scandal and abuse.

THE Mines Inspection Bill, introduced by Mr. Bruce, finds little favour in the mining districts. In South Wales and in some parts of the Midlands the provisions of the new measure are regarded as nothing less than odious. At the recent conference at Lord Elcho's of members of Parliament and delegates from the great mining districts of South Wales, England, and Scotland, there was a general opinion that the Bill must not pass in its present shape; Lord Elcho and the members for Merthyr, South Northumberland, Stoke-on-Trent, and Wednesbury alike denouncing the obnoxious clauses. There are provisions in the Bill which will meet with the most strenuous opposition; especially those which provide for the imprisonment for three months of all persons connected with collieries and mines, in case of a casualty occurring, unless they can establish their innocence.

The Queen has appointed Colonel Henry Ponsonby, one of her Majesty's Equerries in Ordinary, to be Private Secretary to her Majesty, in the room of Lieutenant-General Grey, deceased.

DEATH OF A FRENCH REPUBLICAN.—M. E. K. Kester, one of the famous band of Republicans, comprising Victor Hugo, Louis Blanc, Felix Pyat, &c., who were exiled after the *coup d'etat* of 1851, died at Guernsey on the 6th inst., after ailing for a long time. He was buried on the 8th inst., at the free cemetery of the Toulon Vale, where Victor Hugo delivered a funeral oration. He requested, like Ste. Beuve, that no religious rites should be performed at his burial.

THE GOSSIP.

There are nine daily papers in Naples.

Mrs. H. Vandenhoff, the actress, is dead.

A new daily for the city of London is talked of.

Mr. T. Costello, editor of the *Drogheda Argus*, has been elected coroner for that borough.

The *New Free Press* (Vienna paper) has been sold for one million and a half of florins.

Melbourne has now a "Spiritualist" newspaper—the *Glow-worm*.

A daily penny paper has appeared in Freemantle, Western Australia.

A daily paper in the German language has appeared in St. Petersburg.

Egypt has but seven journals. One is printed in Arabic, one in Italian, and the rest chiefly in French.

Mr. Mowbray Morris, the manager of the *Times*, is very ill.

A revision of the literary copyright convention between France and Prussia is talked of.

François Raban, the intimate friend of Balzac, has just died, aged 75.

Prince Christian has been initiated into the mysteries of the *Times* printing-office.

Women are largely employed as compositors in Vienna.

Printing by moveable types is making its way in China.

Miss Louisa Pyne is about to retire from public life.

Mr. Arthur Swanborough has been presented with a testimonial by the Strand company.

Mr. Adams-Acton is at work upon a bust George Cruikshank.

"The Ticket-of-Leave Man" has been revived at the Globe Theatre with the original cast.

Fifty thousand copies were sold of the first number of "The Mystery of Edwin Drood."

A central hall and free library is to be erected as a memorial of the late Lord Brougham.

Herr Joachim Raff has finished a new opera, 'Dame Kobold,' which is to be produced at Weimar.

The Cairo opera-season has closed, and the artists are on their way back to Europe.

A new daily paper is about to be started in Birmingham. Rumour puts the capital at £40,000, and fixes upon Mr. George Dawson as the editor.

The goodwill, type, and plant of the *Carlisle Express* has been sold for £1,020 to Meesrs. Steel, of the *Carlisle Journal*.

Mr. Tom Hood has resigned the editorship of *Latest News*, owing to the publication in that paper of a story called "The Royal Rake."

Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P. will preside at the next annual dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund on the 14th of May at Willis's Rooms.

Washington Irving's friend Gulian C. Verplanck, who, with Paulding, assisted Irving in "Salmagundi," is dead.

Holman Hunt's picture "The Finding of Our Saviour in the Temple" has become the property of Mr. Matthews.

Mr. Burnand's latest burlesque "Sir George and a Dragon; or, We are Seven," is a great success at the Strand.

Mr. Chorley is editing some unpublished papers of Miss Mitford. They will appear in the autumn.

A grand composition, entitled 'Beethoven,' by Abbé Listz, is announced for performance at the approaching Beethoven fêtes in Weimar.

Mr. R. B. Holt, author of "Elfrida," and several other poetical works, has a new poem in the press. It is founded on the Scandinavian mythology.

We deeply sympathise with Mr. F. C. Burnand in a most sad bereavement. He has lost his wife. She was only about 35; a charming and amiable woman, and she leaves behind her a family of eight children.

A fine marble statue of Hercules has just been found in the Roman cisterns discovered at Constantine, in Algeria. It has been deposited in the museum of that town.

Amateur authors need despair no longer if their *forte* is verse. In "The Poetical Magazine" "all contributions will be inserted in the order they are received." Parnassus is not so far off, after all!

Mdlle. Nilson will take her benefit at the Grand Opéra on the 30th inst. With rare generosity, she has determined upon giving the entire proceeds to the Associations des Artistes Musiciens et Dramatiques.

Mr. Craven's new "rustic comedy," "Barwise's Book," written for Mr. Sothern, is to be tried at the Birmingham Theatre Royal, on Friday and Saturday next.

An interesting entertainment is to be given at Worcester, on the 21st inst., for the benefit of the fund for providing "Head-quarters" for the Volunteer Artillery.

It has been stated that Mr. Disraeli is to get £12,000 for the copyright of his new novel, and that a magazine offered £4,000 for the mere right of publishing it. This offer was made through Mr. Joseph Hatton for the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

Mr. Edward Legge, who is about to resign the sub-editorship of the *Illustrated Midland News*, for a sojourn of some months in Germany, will shortly publish a miscellaneous work, which is in the hands of Mr. J. C. Hotten.

The *Durham County Advertiser*, one of the oldest newspapers—and, we believe, the only Conservative paper in the North—just now gives vigorous evidence of new editorial management. The Conservative party does *not* support its papers. If the party did its duty the *Advertiser* ought to have an enormous sale.

We have to thank the *Printers' Register* for many complimentary notices of our undertaking. If we may judge from this excellent trade organ the illustrated paper for the provinces is watched with very special interest by the press. We are glad to be able to report favourably of our scheme, despite our shortcomings.

The *Musical Standard* is assured, on unquestionable authority, that at one of our cathedrals on Ash Wednesday last, the choir broke down in the psalms, because there was no organ accompaniement! The same journal says Offenbachism is rampant in Madrid, nine representations of his new opera having been given in succession.

The new opera-house at Dresden, of which Herr Semper is architect, will be, in some sort, a monument to Herr Wagner. Among other features which accord with Wagnerian principles is an invisible orchestra, The building, designed on an imposing scale, may be expected to cost more than the 400,000 thalers voted for its construction.

GENTLEMEN, desirous of having their Linens dressed to perfection, should supply their Laundresses with the "GLENFIELD STARCH," which imparts a brilliancy and elasticity gratifying alike to the senses of sight and touch. [710

IMPORTANT.—14, Carr's Lane, Birmingham. Established 1861, for the sale of Pure Tea. Connoisseurs pronounce the Tea sold at this Ware house superior to any that can be obtained elsewhere. 25 per cent saved in value. [537

NEWS OF THE MIDLANDS.

Mr. Odger's election expenses at Bristol amounted only to £21.

A labourer named Burrows was accidentally drowned while drunk at Bilston a few days ago.

The Hanley Loop-line.—The North Staffordshire Railway Company's directors, making a virtue of necessity, have appointed a committee to negotiate with the owners of land along the planned loop line from Hanley to Kidsgrove.

"A Hearty Mourner" sends to the *Midland Counties Express* a tribute in rhyme to the memory of a gentleman who lately died. It begins—

> The friendless, the homeless, the comfortless poor,
> Will weep when they hear that R. ——'s no more.

A terrible disaster occurred at Cardiff on Saturday. The Glamorgan Hotel was destroyed by fire, and the landlord's daughter, two grandchildren, and a book canvasser, named Giles, perished. The landlord (Mr. Stacey) had a miraculous escape.

The Hanley Miners and the Mines Regulation Act.—At an open-air meeting of miners at Hanley on Monday, Mr. Pickard, of Wigan, explained the amendments which the Amalgamated Society of Great Britain desire to introduce into the Mines Regulation Act, these being: An extension of inspection to ironstone mines; that children between twelve and fourteen shall not be employed more than fifty hours per week; that such children be educated ten hours per week; that wages shall be paid weekly, on the last day of the week in which they are earned; that payment shall be for weight instead of measure, where measure prevails; that there shall be a daily inspection and register, and that managers shall be warned.—These propositions were approved of by the meeting.

Two Ladies Suffocated near Warwick.—On Monday morning a fatal fire occurred at Norton Lindsay, a village about three miles from Warwick, by which two elderly ladies, named Mrs. and Miss Horten, lost their lives. Mrs. Horten occupied a farm, and resided at the farmhouse with Miss Horten (who was her sister-in-law), a daughter, and a female servant. About four o'clock in the morning the younger Miss Horten was aroused by a smell of fire, and she and the servant, who slept with her, managed to escape by jumping from the bedroom window, a distance of 14ft. or 15ft. Mrs. Horten was also aroused, and was seen to go to her bedroom window, but it is supposed, from age and infirmity, she was afraid or unable to leap from it to the ground. The fire was extinguished by the villagers before the fire engines arrived from Warwick, but the lower portions of the premises were completely gutted. The deceased were found in their bedroom, and, from the fact of their being partially dressed, it is presumed that they were both aware of the fire having broken out. Death in both cases had been caused by suffocation, as the bodies were uninjured by fire. We shall give an illustration of the catastrophe next week.

Midland Schools of Art and South Kensington Museum.—The members of local art-schools have been particularly active lately. On Thursday evening the works of the pupils in the Burslem school were exhibited prior to their being sent to South Kensington. Considering that the school has only been open about six months, the degree of excellence shown in most of the drawings and models is most creditable. The drawings are very numerous, and include some highly-finished and very meritorious productions. There are also a few tastefully and carefully-executed paintings, and the models, though few in number, evince a fair amount of ability. The exhibition, as a whole, says much for the progress of the school during the short time it has been in operation. On the following day the productions of the students of the Stoke-upon-Trent school were similarly exhibited. There is a full average number of works, and, in many respects, the quality is above the average. The exhibition is strong in designs for plate and tile decorations, some of which are of high artistic excellence. The models are remarkably well made, and there are a few good paintings and drawings from nature. The elementary drawings are numerous, and most of them fairly done. The china paintings are fewer than usual, but among those shown are some effective productions.

The New Coalfield at Nottingham.—The new coalfield at Nottingham, the principal seams of which were reached, on the Clifton Estate, on the 25th ult., appears likely to become one of the most important in the Midland Counties, or in that vast range of mineralised ground which extends from near Nottingham to within a short distance of Leeds, and through which the main beds run.

The discovery of the field and the reaching of the coal is entirely due to the late Sir R. Clifton, who, undeterred by the opinions of geologists that no coal was to be found in the locality, and despite the facts that geological maps did not show the usual indications of minerals being on the estate, perseveringly carried out his own views, which were found to be correct, by means of boring. Sinking operations were commenced on the 10th of June, 1868, in a field about half a mile from the town of Nottingham, and the bottom seam of coal to be worked was reached as above stated. Of the coal measures no less than twenty-four beds were gone through, the last being the Piper seam, 3 feet 4 inches thick, and found at a depth of 267 yards. The principal beds which will be worked are the "deep softs," an excellent house coal, three feet thick, and the deep "hards," a fine steam coal, 5 feet 7½ inches thick. There are no less than nine good and workable seams, the two finest being only thirteen yards apart. Whilst sinking the last forty yards, four beds of coal were gone through, of an aggregate thickness of seventeen feet. In sinking, a good deal of ironstone was found—a considerable quantity in "nondules," the description being that known as the "shell bed;" but whether it can be raised in sufficient quantities to make a profit has not been ascertained. There are two shafts, one being 14 feet clear in diameter, tubbed down 80 yards with cast-iron. The second shaft is 13 feet in diameter, and is now sunk to a depth of 40 yards, 30 of which are tubbed.

When the shafts are completed, it is expected that the colliery will be in a position to draw 1,000 tons of coal per day, all of which, no doubt, will find a ready market in Nottingham, close to which the Clifton property joins. It is regretted in the district that Sir R. Clifton did not live to see the results of his special enterprise, and the completion of probably one of the best mining properties in the kingdom.

The Rev. C. T. Wilkinson, M.A., Rector of St. Thomas's, Birmingham, is about to resign that living, having accepted the vicarage of St. Andrew's, Plymouth, vacant by the death of the Rev. Mr. Hatchard. The rev. gentleman will enter upon his duties at Plymouth in May.

The bequest of the late Mr. Samuel Bailey, amounting to nearly £120,000, to the trustees of the town of Sheffield is to be disputed. The next of kin has served a notice upon the executors warning them against disposing of any property, &c., pending the result of a suit in Chancery to test the validity of the bequest.

Alleged Ritualism in a Gaol.—Among the alterations in the gaol at Cambridge is included a new communion table, respecting which a warm discussion ensued at the Cambridge County Sessions. Colonel Wall described the table as a trumpery Popish innovation. There was a division of opinion in court, and ultimately it was decided to refer the matter to the Bishop of Ely for decision.

Fire in a Coal-pit.—A fire was discovered on Friday morning in a pit at Manor-house Colliery, Bloxwich. The engineman was signalled, and the men, three of whom were almost suffocated, were brought to the surface. There were four horses in the pit, but it was impossible to get them out, and as the pit shafts had to be made air-tight to extinguish the fire, it is supposed the animals are dead.

Educational Conference.—Mr. G. Dixon, M.P., presided on Saturday at a conference held at the Westminster Palace Hotel, to consider the "religious difficulty" in education, and the means by which it may best be overcome. Although the meeting was opposed to the adoption of a "time-table" rule for Bible teaching, it was of opinion that a conscience clause might be worked in such a way as to exempt children from religious instruction, if that were the desire of their parents.

The Warwickshire Hounds.—A meeting of the subscribers to the Warwickshire hounds has just been held. The arrangements under which the pack has been hunted—Mr. Lucy hunting the country two days a week and the huntsman the other two days—has not proved satisfactory, and Mr. Lucy now proposed to engage a first-class huntsman and in future hunt the country on four days a-week, in order to do which an extra sum of £300 was required. The proposal was agreed to, and Lord Willoughby de Broke and Sir Charles Mordaunt promised to increase their subscriptions £100 each.

Singular Accident at Whitworth Colliery, Newcastle-on-Tyne.—On Thursday, as a stoneman named William Crooks was ascending an incline in this pit, he heard the sound of tubs coming towards him. He stepped aside to let the set pass, but, from some cause or other, when the tubs were abreast of him they jumped off the metals, and the poor fellow was crushed up against the wall and roof of the incline, terribly mutilating and killing him on the spot. Deceased was 50 years of age, and leaves a widow and family.

Opposition to the Inspection of Convents.—Amongst the numerous petitions presented to the House of Commons, against the appointment of a committee for inquiring into the conventual institutions, from Roman Catholics throughout the country were the following:—By Mr. Villiers, from Wolverhampton; by Mr. Dixon, from Birmingham; by Mr. Muntz, from St. Catharine's Church, Birmingham; by Sir Smith Child, from Stone; by Mr. Bass, from Derby; by Lord Sandon, from Ford; by Sir E. M. Buller, from Casswell, Cheadle, Caverswall, and Swinnerton; and by Mr. Maguire, from St. Scholastica's Priory, Atherstone, and St. John's Church, Alton, Cheadle.

The Master of Walsall Workhouse.—At the meeting of the Walsall Board of Guardians, on Friday, the question as to whether the Board should enforce the resolution come to a short time ago calling upon the Master to resign, again came up for consideration, and gave rise to much conversation. Mr. Stokes proposed that the Master should be called upon to give a written reply to the Clerk's letter asking for his resignation, and that the correspondence should be sent to the Poor Law Board. Mr. Cox seconded the proposition. Mr. Brewer said the Master had that morning spoken to him on the subject, and had said that he could not resign under the circumstances, but would ask a Poor Law inquiry if his resignation were insisted on. At the same time he wished and intended to leave as soon as he could get another situation, and hoped the Board would allow the matter to stand over for a month. He also expressed regret for the scenes which had taken place in the Board Room from time to time. Mr. Stokes withdrew a portion of his resolution, and it was then carried.

Infantile Mortality at Wednesbury.—At the first meeting of the newly-elected Board of Health, at Wednesbury, on Monday, the Medical Officer reported that the death-rate during the preceding fortnight had been higher than in any fortnight since he had held office under the Board, and he believed it was about the only instance where the deaths had exceeded the births. The total of deaths (including four accidental) was 42, but only 8 of these could be registered as zymotic. There were 15 deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs. The births reached a total of 41.—The Chairman alluded to the serious character of the return, and said that 19 out of those who had died were under five years of age. A great number of deaths were from bronchitis and other similar causes.—Mr. Collins, surgeon, advanced three propositions—first, that Wednesbury did not stand in an unfavourable position as regarded sanitary matters. Secondly, that even if the mortality of Wednesbury were excessively high, the clubs and benefit societies of the town had very little to do with it, because he had no question in his own mind that two-thirds of the children were not in clubs at all. Thirdly, that even if he were wrong in both these propositions, it was invidious to hold up his own and Mr. Kerr's names, when their practice at the moment did not differ from that of any other surgeon in Wednesbury.—The Chairman explained that Mr. Garman, at the previous meeting, did not allude hostilely to the clubs.—Mr. Collins received a vote of thanks for his information.

Mr. John J. N. Saint has been appointed recorder of Newark in the place of Mr. Bristowe, M.P.

The rumour that the Hon. and Rev. A. Anson had accepted the vicarage of Dudley was incorrect. Mr. Anson will shortly enter upon his duties as Vicar of Sedgley, near Wolverhampton.

The Rev. Brewin Grant, the Dissenting minister who has just been received into the Church of England, will shortly be ordained by the Archbishop of York.

The *Western Mail* declares, on the best authority, that there is no foundation whatever for the report that the Dowlais Ironworks and collieries are about to be sold, or offered for sale.

Suicide of a Servant.—On Saturday morning one of the domestics of Dr. Stanger, of Derby Road, Nottingham, commited suicide by jumping from a four-storey window. For some time past deceased (whose name was Martha Morris) had appeared to be slightly affected in her mind, and on Friday night her conduct was particularly strange. On Saturday morning she refused to open her bed-room door, when asked to do so by her sister, who had been staying with her for a short time. Shortly afterwards deceased's dead body was found in the back garden. Deceased was twenty-two years of age.

Irregularities at West Bromwich Workhouse.—At the weekly meeting of the West Bromwich Guardians on Monday the conduct of Claridge, the porter, was discussed by the House Committee. Several young women complained that the porter had acted indecently to them. When called into the Board Room to hear the evidence, Claridge assumed an indignant tone, and, in his own words, "Totally denied the charges." What he urged was that there had been a conspiracy against him, and the charges were the result of it. Upon his behalf the pauper assistant porter was called, and deposed that Claridge generally went to bed about ten o'clock. Claridge further said that the girls were not worthy of being believed, as they were not of good character. He also denied that he was drunk on Saturday night. Subsequently an offer by Claridge to resign was accepted.

A Stag Hunt.—The end of the hunting season in South Staffordshire was signalised by a stag hunt on Friday and Saturday. On the former day the Newton harriers commenced the day at Hednesford, and proceeded to the hills, with the view of finding a single buck. As it was impossible to single one from the group found, a trio of animals was made the subject matter of the sport, and furnished a sharp 25 minuutes, after which, in view of the heavy work cut out next day, the harriers were taken off and returned to head quarters. The "meet" on Saturday was at Fradley Brickkiln, which was attended by one of the largest meets of the season, the various packs of the neighbourhood being strongly represented. At 12 a Beaudesert buck (one of a brace kindly supplied by the Marquis of Anglesey) was let loose on the hill, and after a liberal amount of "time" the pack was "laid on." The buck took for Curborough, and after touching closely upon Lichfield, but turning again to the left, he went off towards the Trent Valley Station, Struthay, and Alrewas, and, after a game run of 63 minutes, was taken near "Salter's Bridge," over the Tame.

BIRMINGHAM AMUSEMENTS.

Theatre Royal.—Mr. E. Atkins, whose performances were briefly noticed in our last number, was the attraction at this house last week. He appeared in "The Green Bushes," "Paul Pry," "Milky White," &c. To our thinking, Mr. Atkins's impersonation of the old dairyman in Mr. Craven's admirably-constructed drama is his greatest achievement. The actor evidently feels his part, and his voice and figure are such as one would look for in a veritable as well as in a fictitious Milky White. In the first act, where the old man's deafness is a never-failing source of amusement, and his love of law is continually drawing down upon him the animadversions of his neighbours, Mr. Atkins showed a high appreciation of the comic art; and at the finale of the act, when, restored to his hearing, he jumps to the conclusion that his daughter wishes him dead that she may have his money, Mr. Atkins's acting was perfect. The broken-down old man, as we find Milky White in the second act, was an artistic embodiment of the author's meaning; but we regretted to see an actor of Mr. Atkins's powers resort to the "dodge" of gagging, apparently only for the sake of getting a laugh from the groundlings. There were one or two lines objectionable from their coarseness—whether they are in the acting-copy, or merely interpellations of the actors, we cannot say. Any way, they should be excised. Miss Agnes Darling showed a fair appreciation of the part of Annie, the daughter of Milky White; Mr. A. Williams, as Dick, was very funny; and Mr. Wyke Moore tolerably good as the young veterinary surgeon. At the end of the piece there was a hearty call for Mr. Atkins and Miss Darling. "Milky White" was played, with three other pieces, for Mr. Atkins's benefit, on Friday night. Mr. Atkins concluded his six nights' engagement on the following evening. Miss Juliet Desborough took farewell of her Birmingham friends on Monday night, when "London Assurance" and "Faust and Marguerite" were played for her benefit. The Theatre has remained closed this week since Monday, and will re-open on Monday next, when Mr. H. Loraine will appear in a new play; and on the following Thursday, Friday, and Saturday Mr. Sothern is engaged. He will appear in "David Garrick" and in Mr. Craven's new comedy "Barwise's Book."—At the Prince of Wales's Theatre Mr. Toole appeared on Monday and Tuesday in "Uncle Dick's Darling," supported by Mr. H. Irving and Miss Pereira. The famous comedian delighted his audience, as he always does, Miss Pereira was favourably received, and Mr. Irving shared the honours of the night with Mr. Toole.—The performances at Hengler's Circus, Curzon Hall, Birmingham, continue to attract large audiences. Mr. J. M. Hengler, the very clever rope-dancer, takes his benefit on Friday next, the 22nd inst. To-night (Saturday) "Turpin's Ride to York" will be performed.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Preserved Ginger.—A lady correspondent enquires how ginger is preserved. Here is a receipt:—Scald the young roots till they become tender, peel them, and place in cold water, frequently changing the water; then put into a thin syrup, and in a few days put into jars, and pour a rich syrup over them.

A Cheap and Good Relish.—Pour a quart of best vinegar on three ounces of scraped horseradish, an ounce of minced shalot, and one drachm of cayenne; let it stand a week, and you will have an excellent relish for cold beef, salads, &c., costing scarcely anything. Horseradish (as the reader will hardly need reminding) is in the highest perfection about November.

Albumen.—What should we do if a plague fell upon chickens and the egg supply was cut off? Albumen is one of the most important animal substances that the industrial arts employ. Somebody has been reckoning up the amount that is consumed by the calico printers of the Alsace, and they find that it annually represents thirty-seven million eggs, or the produce of 250,000 hens. From this starting point it is assumed that the consumption for this purpose alone amounts for the whole of Europe to one hundred and fifty million eggs; and calico works are not the only places that thus rob the world of its chickens: sugar refiners, tawers, glove leather makers, are great consumers of albumen, and so are photographers. No wonder poultry is so dear.

Lemon Sponge.—For a quart mould—dissolve two ounces of isinglass in a pint and three quarters of water; strain it, and add three quarters of a pound of sifted loaf sugar, the juice of six lemons and the rind of one; boil the whole for a few minutes, strain it again, and let it stand till quite cold and just beginning to stiffen; then beat the whites of two eggs, and put them to it, and whisk till it is quite white; put it into a mould, which must be first wetted with cold water,—or salad oil is a much better substitute for turning out jelly, blancmange, &c., great care being taken not to pour it into the mould till *quite cool*, or the oil will float on the top, and after it is turned out it must be carefully wiped over with a clean cloth. This plan only requires to be tried once to be invariably adopted.

"Jersey Wonders."—Who gave these "wonders" their name we cannot say; nor is it easy to tell why "Jersey" has been prefixed to their title. We never met with any in the Channel Islands. The "wonders," it is to be presumed, owe their oddity to the manner of cooking and their consequent shape. Here is the recipe for making them. Take two pounds of flour, six ounces of butter, six ounces of white sugar, a little nutmeg, ground ginger, and lemon peel; beat eight eggs, and knead them all well together; a taste of brandy will be an improvement. Roll them about the thickness of your wrist; cut off a small slice, and roll it into an oval, about four inches long and three inches wide, not too thin; cut two slits in it, but not through either end, there will then be three bands. Pass the left one through the aperture to the right, and throw it into a *brass* or *bell-metal* skillet of BOILING lard, or beef or mutton dripping. You may cook three or four at a time. In about two minutes turn them with a fork, and you will find them browned, and swollen or risen in two or three minutes more. Remove them from the pan to a dish, when they will dry and cool.

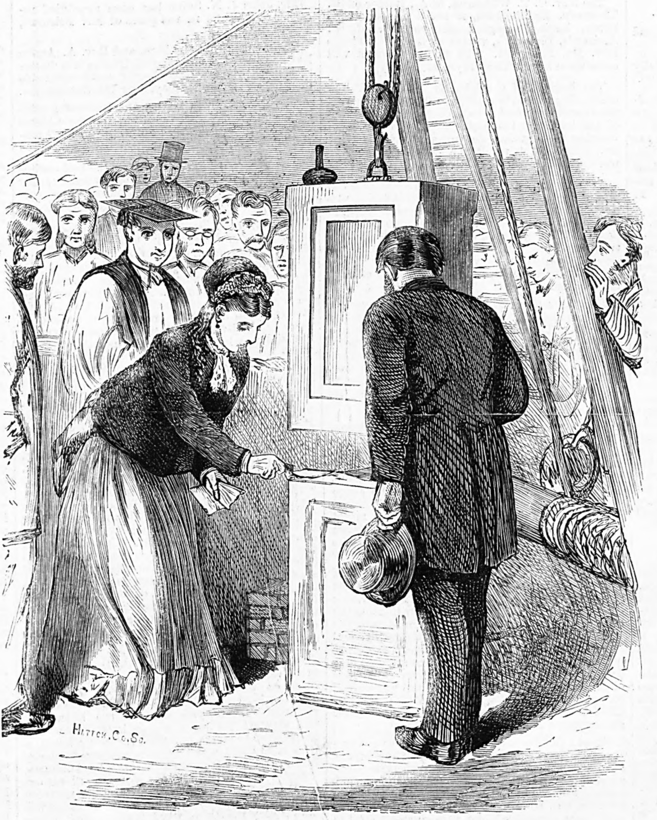
Julienne Soup *(Potage à la Julienne.)*—We find the following in "Cassell's Household Guide:" Take an equal quantity of turnips and carrots; a much smaller quantity of onions, leeks, and celery. Cut all these into little strips two or three inches long, and not more than an eighth of an inch broad. To save time, there are instruments for cutting roots rapidly into strips for Julienne, so highly is this soup esteemed. The vegetables may also be bought ready cut, preserved, and dried, which is convenient at certain seasons of the year (Julienne is really a spring and summer soup), and for sailors and other travellers. Add to these a small proportion of chopped lettuce, chervil, and sorrel. Toss the roots first in very fresh butter, then add the herbs, and moisten the whole with good clear stock. Boil an hour. Either pour the whole over crusts in your tureen, or omit the bread altogether, which is the more usual and modern practice. In that case, the proportion of vegetables ought to be greater, and you may add to those already mentioned green peas, kidney beans (boiled separately), sliced artichoke bottoms (ditto), green asparagus chopped short, &c. This soup is the better for a lump or two of sugar—just little enough not to betray itself.

French Prints and Muslins.—We venture to say there are but few of our readers who have not been struck with the display, during the present spring season, of French prints and muslins, as shown in the windows of our leading drapery establishments. The exquisite taste and elegance exhibited in their designs is only equalled by the incomparable richness and delicacy of their colours, while both combine with their beauty of finish to procure for them the universal admiration of ladies. Much, however, as they have been admired, their sale has, so far, been comparatively limited. The cause of this has been, that when once soiled, and sent to the laundress, they have, in the vast majority of cases, been hopelessly destroyed in the effort to cleanse them. This ruinous waste of valuable and costly dresses by abortive attempts to wash them has indeed become so notorious that the choicest patterns, because in them are generally found the richest colours, are constantly passed over by ladies when selecting for themselves or their daughters. Our attention has, however, been called to an article, the patentees of which guarantee that it will wash prints and muslins of every hue, and not only these but silks and satins, however brilliant or delicate their colours may be. Its name, somewhat peculiar, is "Travis's Patent Sublime Colloid." We have not been able fully to test its merits, but we are bound to say that in two pieces of what drapers call *Piqué* prints, submitted to our inspection, the one washed in Colloid, and the other in the ordinary way, the difference was truly marvellous, and indeed such as must secure for the Colloid a high place amongst the list of necessaries in every respectable household. A reference to our advertising columns will show that it may be obtained of drapers, chemists, and grocers. Messrs. Fred. Shaw and Co., of Birmingham, are the wholesale agents.

NEW CHURCH AT SELLY HILL, BIRMINGHAM.

The memorial stone of the new church dedicated to St. Stephen, about to be erected at Selly Hill, from the designs of Messrs. Martin and Chamberlain, architects, was laid on the 30th ult. by Miss Jaffray, daughter of John Jaffray, Esq., of Park Grove, one of the most active promoters of the undertaking. The edifice, which will seat 300 persons, is 103 feet in length, 29 in width, and 45 feet high to the ridge. It consists of nave, chancel, vestry, and organ chapel. It is to be built of stone externally, and lined with pressed bricks. The roof is open timbered, ceiled between the rafters, and carried on four trusses moulded and carved. The nave is separated from the chancel by a deeply-recessed arch of brick and stone, carried by stone shafts with floriated capitals; the shafts being supported on carved corbels. The east end of the chancel is octagonal, and will be lighted by five two-light traceried windows. The nave is also lighted by nine windows in the sides, and one large window at the west end. This west window has five lights separated by stone mullions carrying the tracery which fills in the head of the window. On the south side of the church is the tower; this tower is about 45 feet in height, and is surmounted by a spire covered with slate and lead, reaching to a total height of about 100 feet; at the base of the spire there are four stone pinnacles. The seats are all open, and are of stained red deal. The floors are laid with tiles. The total cost will be a little under £3,000. The builder is Mr. Charles Jones, Birmingham. The Church is to be finished in time to be consecrated on St. Stephen's Day. The company present at the ceremony included the Rev. Thomas Price, Vicar of Selly Oak; Councillors Smith, Rolason, and Harris; Messrs. Bodington, Martin, A. A. Ellis, F. Elkington, Joseph Wilson, T. W. Webley, Lewis, J. Jaffray, J. H. Baker, H. J. Whitlock, Thomas Harrison, R. Dolphin, and E. W. Coleman. There was a procession from Selly Oak to the site. The form of service appointed for the occasion having been read by the Rev. T. Price, Mr. Martin (Martin and Chamberlain) presented a silver trowel to Miss Jaffray, who then laid the stone with the usual formalities.—At their termination, Mr. Jaffray thanked the company on behalf of the committee for their attendance on that interesting occasion, at the commencement of a work long projected and now happily begun, In the course of the arrangements for the erection of the church, he was glad to say that the committee had had the cordial cooperation and sympathy of the incumbent of Selly Oak, in whose district the church was placed. For the present the church of St. Stephen would form a chapel of ease to Selly Oak Church. But so soon as an endowment could be ensured for the clergyman, the trustees, the Bishop, and Mr. Price had arranged that a separate district should be assigned to the church. He appealed to them in conclusion for liberal subscriptions in aid of so important a work, which would, he trusted, be productive of the morality, virtue, and spiritual good of the district. A collection was made amounting to £84 12s. 2d. It included the following donations:—Mr. F. Elkington, £20; Mr. R. P. Amphlett, M.P., £10 10s. (per Mr. A. Ellis); Mr. George Dixon, M.P., £5; Mr. J. Jaffray, £5; Miss Jaffray, £5; Mr. R. Clark, £5 5s.; Mr. Cliff, £2; and Mr. Creese, £1 1s.

Our illustration depicts Miss Jaffray laying the foundation stone of the new church.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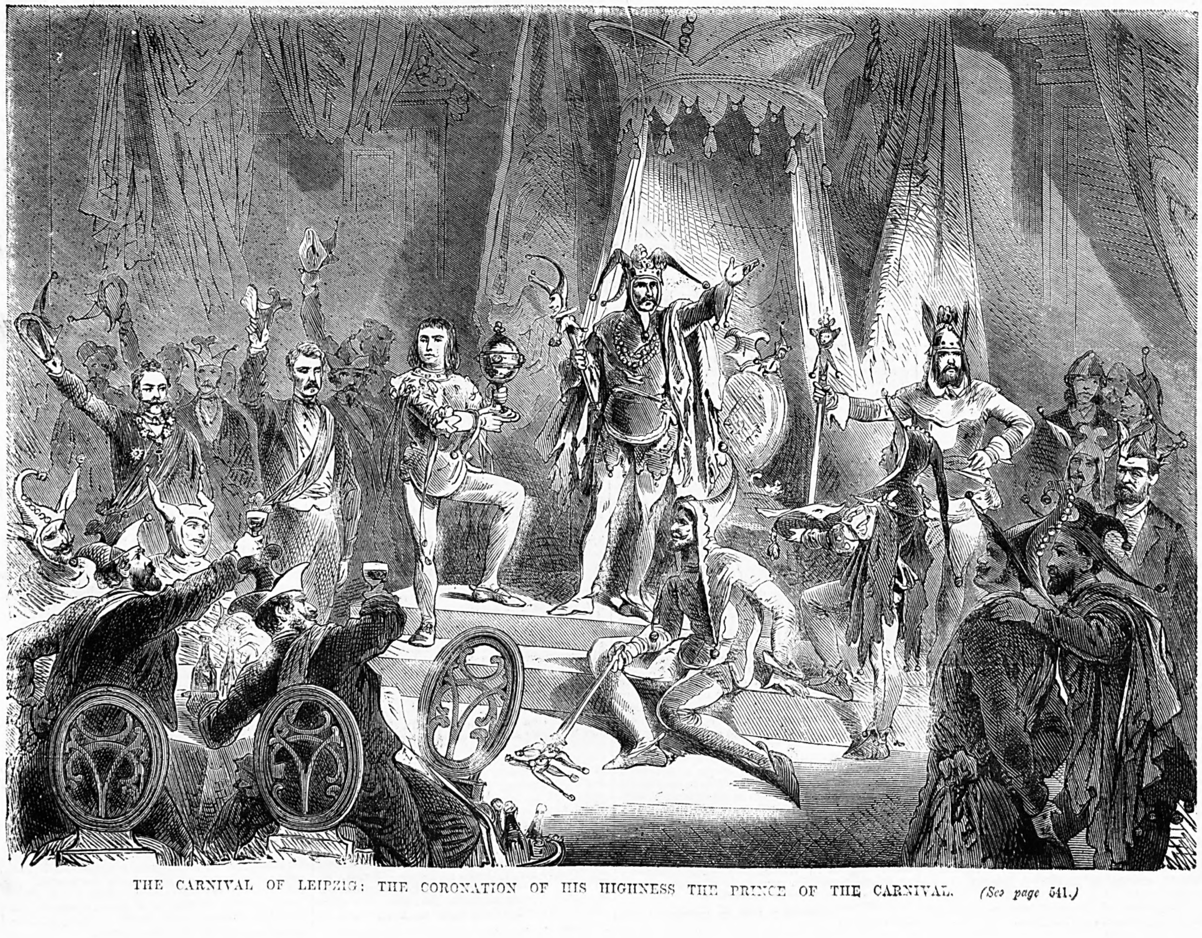
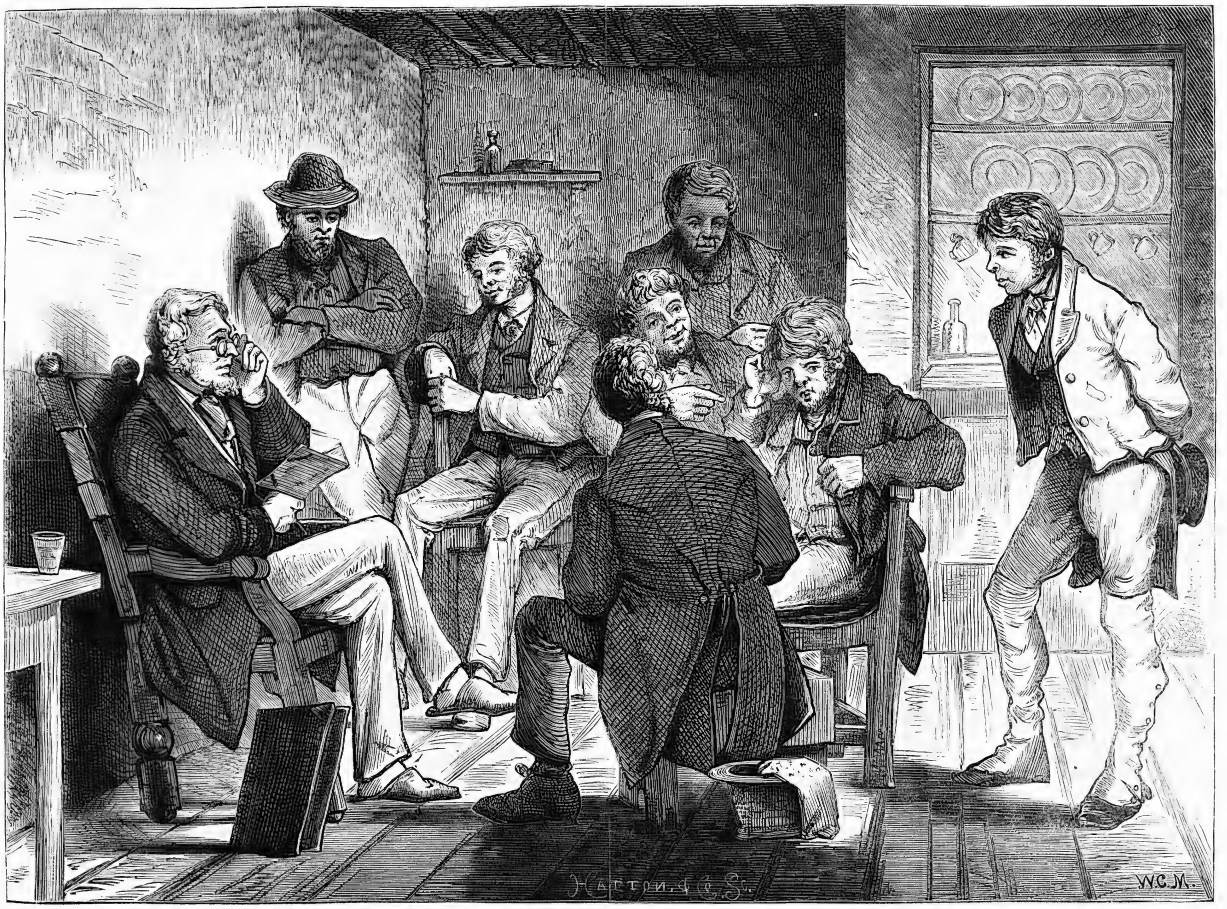
LAYING THE FIRST STONE OF A NEW CHURCH AT SELLY HILL, BIRMINGHAM.

AN ABSENT MAN.—Father Grarty has been lately named Director of the French academy for the coming half-year. Several academicians did not view his appointment without some apprehension, knowing him to be, since the death of M. Ampere, the most absent man in France. One day, in going to the Sorbonne, where he was giving lectures on theology, he fancied that he had forgotten his watch, and then drew it out of his fob to see if he had got time to fetch it, which, in fact, he went to do.

PROTECTION FOR GUARDS AND DRIVERS.—The protection of our railway guards and drivers is a point of the utmost importance, not only for charity's sake, but from the fact that the more tolerable we render their duties the better these will be performed, and the less loss there will be of life and limb. *Apropos* of this, we *(Scientific Opinion)* note a very valuable suggestion in the *Builder*, a journal which, by the way, has long been the pioneer of sanitary reform. The writer says that a sad accident lately occurred on one of our metropolitan railways. A guard looking out from his van met his death: his head was dashed to atoms against a bridge. A good look-out could be constantly kept by having a looking-glass near the door: the guard keeping his eye on the glass would have the range of the line. By night as well a night-glass would be useful. Guards would then sit back to the engine, and see all forward, free from biting winds, blinding dust, and dangerous bridges.



THE CARNIVAL OF LEIPZIG: THE CORONATION OF HIS HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF THE CARNIVAL. *(See page 541.)*

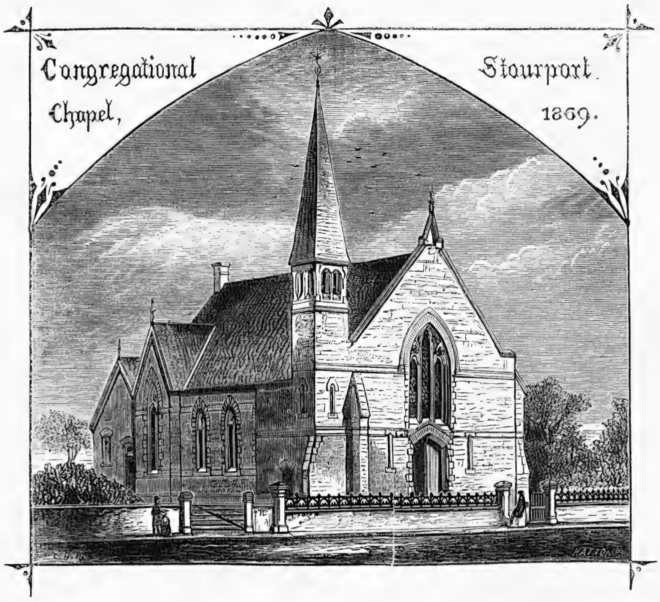

Hatton & Co. Sc.
W.C.M.

QUALIFYING FOR IRISH VOTERS. *(See page 534.)*

THE CARNIVAL OF LEIPZIG.

The quaint city of Leipzig, like Rome, once a year goes mad with a carnival. Under all circumstances, as the time comes round, the inhabitants go in for pleasure, the streets are thronged with busy folk, dressed in costumes the most ludicrous their fancy can suggest—some as fools, some as bears, some as monkeys. As soon as the festival begins the noise and confusion increase until all seem half crazy, and the curious gabled houses echo with perpetual riot and laughter. From the villages and towns surrounding people come in scores, clad in gay colours, masked or marked with some sign of the time. They come from all quarters in hundreds, and the city is in the hands of an "Allgemeinen Carnevalsgesellschaft." The great event takes place in February, when the lakes, pools, and rivers are as a rule frozen. This being the case, the carnival has additional attractions: the lakes are illuminated, and the pleasure seekers assemble with lights of all colours, dance and prance, and do anything ridiculous enough for the great rejoicing. (At Vienna, which also has its carnival, the fun on the ice is always looked forward to; there is an immense lake, and if it be frozen the trees and hedges surrounding it are hung with lights of many colours, that throw their reflection on the ice, and give the scene a charming appearance.) At Leipzig an important ceremony is the coronation of the Prince of the Carnival, of which an engraving will be found on page 540. This year it took place on Sunday, the 27th of February. A procession is formed, and moves with due solemnity to the Palace of the Carnival, the place chosen as the Prince's residence, which on the last occasion was at the Hotel de Prusse. After a series of ceremonies, conducted in a most grave manner, the Prince is elected. He makes a speech, crammed with as much wit as he can command, and all present drink bumpers to him.

A word about Leipzig. It is a wonderful place. It is the great emporium of the German book-trade, chiefly carried on at three fairs—at Easter, Michaelmas, and the New Year. The two former are the most important, being attended by traders sometimes to the number of more than 60,000 from all parts of Europe, America, and Western Asia. Goods of various kinds are exposed at these fairs; but books are, on the whole, the principal articles of commerce. Leipzig is also the chief place in Germany for the printing and publishing of books; it possesses about forty printing-houses. A vast number of works (at least 12,000 vols.), including editions of the classics, are issued every year. The bloody battle of Leipzig, in which Napoleon, after a desperate struggle, was defeated by the combined forces of Austria, Russia, and Prussia was fought on the 16th, 18th, and 19th of October, 1813.


Congregational Chapel, Stourport 1869.
C. B. P.
HATTON

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.—At a public meeting, under the auspices of the Social Science Association, held a few days since, at St. James's Hall, to consider the "education of the blind belonging to the upper classes," Lord Lyttelton (who took the chair to open the proceedings) said he had come to show the deep interest which he felt on a very important subject, but he had no practical acquaintance with it. Details of that sort would be given by Mr. Blair, principal of a college for blind sons of gentlemen, which had been established in the county of which he was Lord-lieutenant, Worcestershire; and it had given him great pleasure to inspect the mode in which the teaching was carried on there. They proposed to provide education for the sons of gentlemen, who were almost placed in circumstances as sad as the children of the poor; because the apparatus necessary for educating the blind was very costly, and qualified teachers were very difficult to obtain. He hoped that the result of the meeting would be to excite a new interest in the question. His lordship having retired, Mr. G. W. Hastings took the chair, and called upon the Rev. R. H. Blair. Mr. Blair began his address by pointing out that there were several ways in which the Government might assist in ameliorating the condition of the blind. The immediate question, however, for their consideration was the establishment of institutions in which methodical teaching should be carried on. There were three methods which had been tried: the home system, the mixed method (in which the blind were taught along with those possessed of sight), and the particular method. In the first two there were necessarily failures. He believed the institution he represented was the only one of the kind in the world. They began with one blind boy from India; he was soon afterwards followed by a brother, and at length the number of pupils was increased to twelve. They had been much assisted by Sir C. Lowther. They had two systems of writing, an excellent library, and a spacious playground. Several scholars had attained great eminence at college, where they had carried off honours; and he saw no reason why blind men should not become barristers, authors, and orators. What they wanted was to get more encouragement from the public to build a suitable college, and to endow scholarships. Sir C. Rawlinson expressed surprise that there was only one institution for the education of the blind sons of gentlemen in the country; and hoped that the example set at Worcester would be followed in many parts of the country. The chairman gave an interesting account of the home-life of the blind boys in the institute at Worcester, and warmly recommended the system to the support of those present. He stated that it was proposed to carry on the work by issuing shares to the extent of £10,000. At present 400 shares at £10 each had been issued; and, as the shares were taken up, their operations would be extended. There was a display of the books and apparatus in use, and explanations were given as to the mode of teaching.

MEDICAL REFORM.—A largely-attended meeting of the medical profession was held in the Manchester Town Hall on Friday to consider the question of medical reform—Sir J. Bardsley in the chair. On the motion of Mr. J. Fletcher, seconded by Dr. Noble, it was unanimously resolved "That in the opinion of this meeting, it is desirable that for the future entrance to the medical profession shall be by one sole portal of examination uniform in the three divisions of the United Kingdom, and that this examination shall entitle to registration and right to practice." Other resolutions condemnatory of the present Medical Act, and suggesting the prosecution of unqualified practitioners, were also passed.

THE A.B.C. OF ORNAMENTAL DESIGN.

BEING A COMPLETE PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE ORNAMENTAL ART OF THE WORLD IN ALL AGES.

In these days of art education it is strange that neither the enthusiasm of art writers, nor the enterprise of art publishers, has produced a popular manual of design, cheap enough for the artisan, and sufficiently comprehensive and important for the student, and the general workers in the wide field of industrial art.

It has been left for us to supply this great want, and we propose to do so liberally and effectively. At the out-set, when we launched the *Illustrated Midland News*, we intimated our desire and intention to assist in the development of the art and industrial resources of the Midlands. We had then in contemplation some such work as that which we commence this week; but it is only during the last three months that we have been enabled to put this feature of our scheme into shape. "The A.B.C. of Ornamental Design" will be exactly what its title indicates; it will be an attempt to illustrate, almost in chronological order, the origin and progress of ornamental art, from such traces as are to be found amongst the most savage races down to its latest development. Our examples have been gleaned from the best available collections; from the British, South Kensington, Crystal Palace, and other Museums; from the Exhibitions of 1851 and 1862, and from the best English and Foreign works. These illustrations will consist of about 100 plates, containing many hundreds of examples, giving to the student a complete *resumé* of the art progress of the world. The letterpress will be chiefly compiled from the works of Waring, Owen Jones, Digby Wyatt, Wornum, Westwood, Zahn, Hittorf, Ram Raz, and other established authorities. At the same time the text will contain some new thoughts and facts which it is hoped will enhance its value and give additional interest to the illustrations.

* * *

No subject is more generally interesting than that which we are are about to discuss.

The desire for ornament seems to be inseparable from human nature. It is to be traced, and is in fact strongly developed, in all savage tribes, and increases as civilisation advances. It is an instinct to which may be attributed the tattooing of the face and body, the rough carving of a canoe; as well as the fashion of decorating the walls of our habitations and all articles in daily use with what are supposed to be appropriate designs.

The works which have hitherto been published on the subject are either so expensive as to be almost beyond the reach of the art student, or so diffuse as to require very protracted application, to acquire that knowledge which it is intended by illustration in this "A.B.C. of Ornamental Design" to impart. Not that we propose to lead our readers by any royal road to learning. There are certain styles in ornamental art distinct from each other, and these we intend to classify, and to show, in as concise a manner as possible, how they differ one from the other—in what their respective merit consists—how nearly they approach the true and excellent in art—and to prove the inconsistency, so prevalent at the present time, of combining the form of any bygone age with the style of decoration peculiar to another epoch.

What, for instance, can be more incongruous than to decorate a building in the Norman or Italian style with figures essentially Gothic in form—or to engrave an Etruscan vase with a Roman design? These incongruities are daily to be met with, and are only to be accounted for by some deficiency in art education in this country. It may be that the varieties of styles are not generally understood, and that, in the words of Owen Jones, no improvement can take place in the decorative art of the present generation until all classes, artists, manufacturers, and the public are better educated in art, and the existence of general principles is more fully recognised. With the conviction that every step in this direction is important, we have undertaken the publication of a work which will, we believe, supply a want hitherto more especially experienced by those who frequent the Provincial Schools of Design.

Our A.B.C. of Ornamental Design will be available by all. It will enable the most careless observer to decide as to the particular type to which any design belongs, and to the art-student it will afford invaluable aid in the invention of new forms, according to the true principles of art. It will show, according to the authority already quoted, that whenever any style of ornament commands universal admiration it will always be found to be in accordance with the laws which regulate the distribution of form in nature; that, however varied the manifestations in accordance with those laws, the leading ideas on which they are based are very few; and that the modifications which have taken place from one style to another have been caused by a sudden throwing-off of some fixed trammel which set thought free for a time, till the new idea, like the old, became again fixed, to give birth in its turn to fresh inventions. In this our time we require some new inventions in ornamental design. We must not attempt to form a style independently of the past, but endeavour, by the accumulated knowledge and experience of bygone ages, to raise a standard that shall be as imperishable as any of those types which are now the objects of our admiration, and which we strive to imitate so implicitly. As it is, we have no distinctive style of decorative art. Our designs are confused, and afford striking instances of the most lamentable inconsistencies.

By the present publication we hope to make all styles of Ornamental Design familiar to every art-student and the public; we fulfil a pleasant duty, and carry out, as we have said before, an intention vaguely indicated in the preliminary prospectus of the *Illustrated Midland News*.

* * *

THE SAVAGE TRIBES.

Ornamental art dates back to the earliest days of man's existence. The savage of the lowest order of intellect develops a love of ornament. There is no period of the world's history, of which we have any knowledge, that does not yield important traces of the practice of ornamental design. Such examples as have been found and preserved to us by travellers and art explorers give ample evidence of the divine attributes which belong to man in all the varied phases of his existence. From the loftiest heights of our civilisation, to the remotest darkness, we look back and find the silken thread of art still linking man to man; the God-like sculptor of ancient Greece finding the first dawn of his craft in the benighted savage carving his war club; the designer in these latter days unconsciously weaving into his elaborate patterns those first lines which the New Zealander cut upon his rude canoe. This silken thread is our grand clue to the human sympathy which beats in the universal pulse of mankind, from the first awakening of Adam in the garden to these days of Queen Victoria.

There is something peculiarly pathetic in these first designs of the savage which we publish this week. They are full of simple grace; they represent the alphabet of ornament; they are the first letters in Art; they are the first lispings of that grand language which has become universal. From tattooing, first to make himself look more terrible to his enemy, and then perhaps in the way of adornment, the savage made his next important step in Art by the plaiting of straw or grass in the form of geometrical patterns. As the Art progressed these patterns were no doubt applied to wood, being carved with a knife, examples of which we find in their weapons of war. The New Zealanders and other tribes extended this to the decoration of their canoes and paddles, and afterwards their habitations and domestic utensils. From these first efforts at ornamentation may be traced the probable rise and progress, to a certain stage, of most of the early attempts at ornament made by other nations. There are many workers in Art, both amateur and professional labourers, who go on producing designs for various purposes, and who are ignorant of the origin of the particular lines and forms which their pencils trace. This arises from a lamentable deficiency of our art education; and also from the great expense of procuring art treatises which are necessary to the student who resides without the pale of South Kensington, an institution itself of very recent growth. We think our friends will agree that the "A. B. C. of Ornamental Design" will be likely to dissipate the difficulties which have hitherto beset the path of the humble art worker; whilst it will contribute to the information of the most ambitious art student.

(*To be continued.*)

New Method of Extracting Gelatine, &c.—It is announced that a mode of obtaining gelatine from all animal substances capable of yielding glue has been discovered. The oils and grease are separated from the gelatine by means of benzine, coal-oil, or other hydrocarbons. In some cases it is found advantageous to treat the material with lime before the hydrocarbons are employed; but these are only exceptional. After the substances treated have lain for a considerable time in benzine or other agent employed, the fatty matters are dissolved, and the pure gelatine is found at the bottom of the vessel; they are, therefore, easily separated in order to be treated in the usual manner. The hydrocarbons are recovered by evaporation, by means of steam and condensation, and both the gelatine and the fatty matters are afterwards purified by the ordinary processes.

WIGS, BANDS, FRONTS, CURLS, and CHIGNONS, any Colour or Price, the largest stock in town to select from, or made to measure by first-class *men*. Human hair manufactured in *all* its branches—the newest fashions at the lowest possible prices. The largest and best 6d. and 1s. bottle of Pomade in the trade; has had an immense sale for eighteen years. Choice Hair Washes, from 1s. 6d. Lime Cream, from 1s. Genuine and delightfully perfumed Lime Juice and Glycerine, from 1s. to 6s. A very large assortment of Hair Tooth, Nail, Hat, and Cloath Brushes, by best makers, from 1s. Dressing Combs in *Tortoiseshell, Bone, Ivory, Horn*, and *Vulcanite*, from 6d. A splendid variety of fancy Back Combs, from 1s. to 50s. Large selection of Fans from 6d. to 60s., including the newest shapes and patterns. The largest stock of Toilet Requisites and Fancy Goods in the Midland Counties, selected from the best houses of Paris and London, at STEELE'S, HAIR CUTTER and ARTIST in HAIR, Opposite the Railway Station, New Street, Birmingham. [531

MESSRS. CAMMELL & CO'S STEEL & IRON WORKS.

We this week give a series of engravings of the extensive Iron and Steel Works in the neighbourhood of Sheffield, belonging to Messrs. Charles Cammell and Co. (limited). Sheffield undoubtedly holds the highest place in the kingdom for works of this description, and there are many important firms in the district; Messrs. Cammell and Co.'s being one of the largest, if not the largest industrial undertaking in the town of Sheffield, and the Company having obtained for itself a world-wide reputation, we have chosen their works for illustration. At the whole of their works no less than 3000 hands are employed, and every week upwards of 1000 tons of Bessemer steel alone are produced. By common consent it seems to be agreed that the most striking feature of the present day is the marked advance in the manufacture of steel, and its progressive substitution for iron in all cases where strength must be combined with lightness. Steel in every variety of form is here manufactured. More than 200 tons per week of finished armour for ships and forts are manufactured, and they are now made in thickness up to 14 inches, a single plate alone weighing above 22 tons when finished. When required they are bent direct from the rolls and set to the exact curvatures by powerful hydraulic presses without re-heating. By these hydraulic appliances pressure to the extent of many thousands of tons can be obtained. It is wonderful to see the ease with which these machines perform their work—they can exert a pressure of two thousand tons or tap an egg without breaking it.

Our first illustration gives a view of the works situate in Saville-street, Sheffield, which cover an area of nearly 12 acres of ground. Here armour plates are produced. Recent improvements have been made with regard to the rolling of armour plates, by which plates to the enormous width of 10 feet can be produced. In addition to armour plates are produced all kinds of cast-steel and Bessemer steel, steel rails, axles, boiler plates, steel gun blocks, shot and shell, railway springs, buffers, and files.

Our second engraving gives the interior view of the Armour Plate Rolling Mills at Sheffield.

The third engraving gives a view of the new works of this company, as laid down recently at the village of Grimesthorpe, near Sheffield, specially for the manufacture of crucible steel tires, railway springs, and heavy forgings. They cover an area of twenty-one acres.

The last engraving represents Messrs. Cammell and Co.'s Iron and Steel Works at Penistone, Sheffield. These works are laid out exclusively for the manufacture of Bessemer steel, and cover an area of twenty-five acres.

We believe for the best steel the crucible process still maintains the first rank, and notwithstanding good steels are made by other processes, no plan has yet been made sufficiently practical to infringe upon the domain of crucible steel for the more difficult and higher uses for which this metal is required. But whatever process is employed, very good steel can only be made from good material. As to the Bessemer process, very few changes have been made from that planned by Mr. Bessemer. As a rule the iron is melted in reverberatory furnaces; but at five or six works, including Messrs. Cammell and Co.'s, cupolas have been substituted with very good results. The principal use to which the Bessemer metal is put is the manufacture of rails, tires, axles, machinery forgings, and boiler plate. The process is in operation at fifteen establishments. The total amount produced may be judged from the fact, that at the works of Messrs. Cammell and Co. nearly two thousand tons are made weekly. There are upwards of 40 steam hammers daily at work, and engines exerting a power of ten thousand horses.

STOURPORT CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AND SCHOOLS.

The Congregationalists of Kidderminster have for several years been conducting services in the neighbouring town of Stourport. Meeting with encouraging success they placed the Rev. D. Jones, late of the Nottingham Institute, in the locality in 1867. Both Sabbath-school and congregration gradually extended, until it was felt that new and increased accommodation was absolutely required. The best site in the whole town was procured for the purpose, and a new Church and Schools are in course of erection and will soon be completed. There is already a good congregation and Sunday school. The church will hold 350, and the schools 250. The total, including land and other charges, will be £1,400. Towards this amount over £700 is already promised, leaving about the same sum still to raise. As the people are all poor, the pecuniary success of the movement will largely depend upon the kindness and liberality of the friends of religion in other places. It is earnestly hoped that they will meet with that generous sympathy they deserve. The building will be an ornament to the town, in keeping with the taste of the times, and will no doubt prove a blessing in many ways.

The Chapel fronts one of the principal streets, and is built with red brick and dressings of box ground stone. The interior is 58 feet long by 31 feet wide, entered from an internal porch by side doorways to passages dividing the central from the aisle seating. The roofing is open framed, the timbers being stained and varnished. On the left of the entrance porch is a staircase to a gallery. At the opposite end of the Chapel is a raised platform. At the rear of the Chapel is a school-room, 31 feet by 20 feet, with out-offices. The work has been well executed by Mr. Nelson, builder, of Dudley, from the designs and under the superintendence of Mr. Bidlake, architect, of Wolverhampton.

"I had been several days suffering severely from diarrhœa accompanied with intense pain, when a fellow-traveller recommended Davis's Pain Killer to me so strongly for it that I tried it, and found almost instant relief, and I can now do no better than recommend it as strongly to others.—Henry J. Noone, traveller for Clement & Co., Burton-on-Trent, *Nov.* 14, 1868.

LAW AND POLICE COURTS.

GIGANTIC FRAUDS AT LEEDS.

At the Leeds Police-court, on Friday, James Warburton, spindle manufacturer, was further examined on a charge of defrauding Samuel Cunliffe Lister, Manningham Mills, with whom he had been in partnership, of £15,000. After a long inquiry, the prisoner was committed for trial at the Assizes. Bail to the amount of £2,000 was accepted.

A FORTNIGHT'S IMPRISONMENT FOR KILLING A STEPFATHER.

At the Central Criminal Court a young man named James Campkin has been tried for the manslaughter of Philip Rolph, his stepfather. It may be remembered that the deceased had brutally beaten his wife, and that on the prisoner seeing his mother with blood and other marks of violence on her face, he became very much excited, and went to the gas works at Kensal-green, where the deceased worked. After some altercation prisoner struck Rolph several blows, from the effects of which he died. It was urged on behalf of Campkin that he had no intention to kill his step-father. Taking into consideration the provocation he had received the Judge leniently sentenced him to a fortnight's imprisonment only.

BRAWLING IN CHURCH.

Some time since proceedings were commenced against the Rev. W. H. Pullen, M.A., one of the minor canons of Salisbury Cathedral, for brawling in church, and the case was remitted by the Bishop of Salisbury to the Court of Arches. It appeared that Mr. Pullen had objected to the mode in which the Cathedral services had been performed, and had publicly protested against them in the Cathedral itself. He had also written a pamphlet in which he very strongly urged his reasons. A motion was made on Friday in the Arches Court on behalf of the promoter of the suit that the letters of request should be withdrawn, Mr. Pullen having apologized. Sir R. Phillimore said he was happy to find that the case had been settled so satisfactorily, and gave permission that the articles might be withdrawn.

ROBBING A WORCESTER GENTLEMAN.

At Cheltenham Police-court, on Friday, a respectably-dressed man, named Thomas Barry, and described as a licensed cloth hawker, of Birmingham, was charged with robbing Mr. J. P. Smith, farmer, Worcester, of a purse, containing a cheque for £76., £20. in notes, and £5. in gold, on the race-course, on the previous day. Mr. Marshall prosecuted; the prisoner was defended by Mr. H. T. Hunt, barrister (instructed by Mr. Boodle). The prosecutor stated that he was standing in the Stand enclosure, when he felt his pocket lightened, and found that his purse, which was safe a minute before, was gone. Turning round, he saw the prisoner close to him, and with his hand extended in the direction of his (the prosecutor's) coat pocket. Prosecutor immediately seized the prisoner, and a person standing by remarked that he had seen the prisoner commit the theft. This person was not now forthcoming, and the police applied for a remand in order that he might be found. The application, though strongly opposed by the prisoner's counsel, was granted, and the prisoner was removed.

BREAKING INTO A RAILWAY STATION.

At the Bilston Police-court, on Friday, two young men, who gave the names of Thomas Brown and Thomas Jones, were charged with breaking into the Ettingshall Road Station on the London and North Western Railway.—It appeared from the evidence that this station has been forcibly entered on previous occasions, and that the station-master, William Simpson, lives in a house a short distance away from it. At about half-past one o'clock on Friday morning, Police-constables Morley and Johnson were on duty near the station, and while there they heard men speaking in an undertone. Shortly afterwards two persons crossed the line, and the door of the booking office was immediately broken open. The officers pounced upon them at once, and both the prisoners were secured. They had provided themselves with a jemmy, candle, and other materials, but they had no time to attempt to carry anything away.—The magistrates committed them for trial.—The prisoners belong to Wolverhampton, and they are supposed to belong to a gang of thieves, who have committed several depredations in that town during the past few weeks.

A WARWICKSHIRE BUTCHER SENT TO GAOL.

At the Guildhall (London) Police-court, on Friday, John Moore, a butcher, carrying on business at Attleborough, Warwickshire, was summoned before Sir Robert W. Carden, by the Commissioners of Sewers, for sending two pieces of beef to the New Meat Market for sale for human food, the same being diseased. The defendant pleaded guilty. Mr. Under Sheriff Baylis, who prosecuted, said this was one of the worst cases that had ever come under his notice. The defendant was a butcher, carrying on business at Attleborough, in Warwickshire, and near him resided a farmer who had a cow that was taken ill with a violent inflammation of the lungs, and for six days was physicked and attended by two veterinary surgeons. At length the cow became so ill that the farmer sent for the defendant to kill it. Before he arrived the cow died, and the farmer sold the carcase to the defendant for 20s., particularly cautioning him not to sell it for anything else but dogs' meat. The hide, hoofs, and horns were worth 15s. or 16s., so that he only paid 4s. or 5s. for the flesh of the beast. He cut off the worst parts of it and gave them to his hogs, but two pieces of it he sent to London for sale. The defendant could not plead ignorance in what he had done, for he had been convicted of a similar offence before. The defendant was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour, without the option of a fine.

THE LEDBURY SCANDAL.—MARTIN V. THE REV. JOHN JACKSON.

This extraordinary case, which has created much interest in Herefordshire, the defendant being rector of Ledbury, was before the Arches' Court on Friday. Mr. Jackson was charged with having committed adultery with his cook, Elizabeth Parry, and with improper conduct with his housemaid, Elizabeth Lane. In his answer he denied the allegations, and the articles were admitted to proof by the *viva voce* examination of witnesses. The Queen's Advocate (Sir Travers Twiss), Dr. Tristram, and Mr. George Browne appeared for Mr. Martin, the promoter of the office of the judge, a parishioner; Sir John Karslake and Mr. Arthur Charles were for the defendant Elizabeth Parry was the first witness called, and underwent an examination of several hours' duration. She deposed to the defendant's immoral conduct on several occasions. At first she resisted. He said, "I should like a baby, and if you don't submit I will kill you;" she then submitted. She had sworn a child to the defendant before the magistrates at Ledbury, and some gentleman had paid the expenses. She admitted that on one occasion during the morning prayers at Ledbury Church she held up her child to show its "daddy." She had kept company with a young man named Jay, and she had signed a paper, which was read in court, that the young man to whom she was engaged was the father of her child. She admitted that she never complained to Mrs. Jackson, the defendant's wife, or to any other person, and that after her confinement she returned to the rectory. She stated that she attended morning and evening prayers of the family after the several occasions to which she had referred. Her child was now living with her parents at Marsden, Hereford.—Other witnesses were called—Mrs. Brooks, keeper of a register-office for servants; and Mary Griffith, a nurse who attended Elizabeth Parry in her confinement, and was paid by the defendant the sum of 15s. The case was continued on Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday.

NOTES ON THE JOURNALS.

Those Midland readers of "The Mystery of Edwin Drood" who have been wondering which cathedral town is alluded to in the first chapters of the story—whether it is Lincoln, Worcester, Hereford, Peterborough, Gloucester, Lichfield, or Wells—will be interested in knowing that neither of those places is indicated by "Cloisterham," and that there is good reason to believe that Rochester is the favoured city so graphically described in the "Mystery;" the famous author having been closely connected with that town.

The thanks of the great army of Lodgers are certainly due to Mr. H. Sheridan for asking and obtaining the permission of Parliament to introduce a bill for repealing the old Act under which the property of a lodger may be distrained upon for a debt of the landlord. At present a distress is no sooner put into a house where there are lodgers than the goods of the latter are unceremoniously seized and sold, provided the landlord's chattels are not sufficiently valuable to satisfy the creditor. This outrageous law, relic of the feudal times though it be, is put into operation every day. Now, thanks to Mr. Sheridan, there is a good chance of its being repealed; for no one can believe that any opposition can be raised to so reasonable a demand.

If you look through any old book of Costume (and there are few or none better than the late Mr. Fairholt's well-illustrated volume) you will be struck by the resemblance which the belles of the past bore to the belles of the present in the matter of arranging the hair. There are not wanting those who affect to condemn the chignon as a hideous piece of head-gear; but you may vainly search the Costume books to find any style of head-dress more becoming to the majority of women. Ladies were wont to paint, to powder their hair, and in other ways frequently made themselves ridiculous; but we think we are right in affirming that they never used jute to increase their stock of back hair. We make the remark, having come across the statement that last week a hundred bales of jute were shipped from Liverpool to America for the purpose of being dyed and sold as ladies' back hair.

Positively warm weather! The great Boat Race was rowed under the welcome rays of an almost summer sun, which caught tens of thousands of fair faces, and faintly tanned the cheeks of Light and Dark Blue partizans. Walking down a country lane this week, or across a common, not yet gilded with the furze-flowers, made one unconsciously think of

> "——— daisies pied, and violets blue,
> And lady-smocks all silver white,
> And cuckoo-buds of yellow hue,"

which our Warwickshire poet so gaily sang about. It may be urged that the trees are bare, that there are no leaves on the hedges, that the birds don't sing. Wait awhile. Within sight, within sound even, of the mighty forges where the sturdy Cyclopian workers (only they possess the usual complement of orbs) are lustily hammering at the iron which they have made—within sight of the great, ever-extending, wondrous Black Country you shall see, even in this second week of April, primroses and violets, shall hear the clear-throated songsters in the woods, welcoming in Spring with as much joyful acclaim as though there were no such things on earth as furnaces enwrapt in smoke-clouds, and men and children toiling underground for their daily bread.

There is some extraordinary reading to be found occasionally in that place of honour, the Poet's Corner of a country newspaper; but the good is so intermixed with the bad that it would appear heartless to request editors not to favour their readers with any more "Odes to the Moon," or "Lines for Music." It is to be hoped that the conductor of the Indian journal in which the following lines appeared is possessed of a good constitution, with very little ear for rhythm, and none at all for metre; otherwise he must have suffered considerably since the publication of Rajah Kali Krishna Bahadoor's poem addressed to the Duke of Edinburgh. The words are descriptive of "the Galatea as the ship appeared on the night of his Royal Highness's ball." We re-quote them from the *Pall Mall Gazette*:

> The lights were as a constellation bright,
> But chief Earl Mayo and the new-made knight,
> The youngest Star of India—England's Prince—
> Like sun and moon the splendour did evince;
> Sweet music, played with such enchanting art,
> Awoke responses in each list'ner's heart.
> The ladies were as jewels—each a pearl
> Fit for a king to wear. The noble Earl
> Was as the diamond; and the ruby red
> Was typified by our young Duke—Alfred.

Up the difficult ascent of Parnassus many have patiently clomb, overcoming all the difficulties which beset them by the wayside. We should be sorry to discourage genius, and loth to nip poetic talent in the bud; but for the Rajah with the long name and his English *confrère* "of the name of" Close, we fear there is no hope. They are *not* poets.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

We have already spoken briefly of the preparations for observing the total eclipse of the sun which is to occur on the 22nd of December next. The subject will necessarily be recurred to from time to time. At present we have to note that a committee of the Astronomical Society has asked the Fellows thereof who among them is likely to undertake the journey to Southern Spain or Sicily (the localities from which the eclipse will be most favourably visible), as it is probable that the Government will place a steam vessel at the disposal of the observers, to take them out and bring them home again? But before any definite answer can be expected from the authorities, a statement of the number of telescopists who will start must be furnished, together with some sort of a programme of their instrumental equipments, and the part they are likely to take in making really scientific observations of the eclipse; for it is hardly to be expected that passages can be granted to an army of mere idle and aimless gazers. The phenomena to which attention is most likely to be mainly directed are those connected with what is called the *corona*. Be it known that when the moon hides the solar disc two striking features present themselves. First, the black moon appears, more or less surrounded with bright-red cloud-like fringes; and, second, with a more extensive faintly glowing halo or glory. The first of these objects, which are known as the "red prominences," are no longer matters for wonder; they have of late been rendered visible without an eclipse, by means of the spectroscope, and their nature and constitution has been closely studied. They have been proved to be clouds of glowing gas enveloping the sun; and the mystery that formerly pertained to them having been cleared up, it is not likely that they will receive any vast share of attention next Christmas. The second object is the *corona*: its nature is still mysterious. Suggestions have been made that it is an extensive solar atmosphere — that it is a gaseous envelope surrounding the moon—that it is some vapoury interplanetary medium—that it is an assemblage of meteoric particles, perhaps the matter of the Zodiacal light. The *corona* has not been rendered visible without an eclipse, nor is there any hope of its being so. Attention will, therefore, be almost concentrated upon it in December next, and its ghostly light will be most carefully analysed by the spectroscope and palariscope, with the view of discovering its nature and its source; whether it is entirely self-luminous, or whether it glows wholly or partly with borrowed beams from the sun. Great care and some organisation of observers will be necessary to settle these points; for it is probable that the two kinds of light may exist in different parts of the irregular halo, and one eye, eager to catch everything, may get confused in the impressions it receives during the brief and exciting two minutes that the eclipse lasts. There is need, too, of some drilling; as it is more than suspected that several observers who have in recent eclipses used the palariscopes have not been thoroughly up to their work. The Astronomer-Royal has suggested that there should be formed some sort of a school for instructing aspirants to the employment of that instrument on the occasion, and that all should be put through their facings by a skilled general before they start on the expedition.

There have been several fine displays of Aurora Borealis this year: that on February 1 was extraordinarily brilliant, and presented many interesting features, which are described by pen and pencil in the last number of the "Proceedings of the British Meteorological Society." Then there was an exhibition on April 5, which, from our own observation, we judged not to be very noteworthy, but which appears to have manifested itself in a higher grandeur on the continent. The telegraphic lines were affected far and wide by the powerful currents that are now known to traverse the earth's crust whenever an aurora appears. These auroral currents seriously interfere with telegraphic operations, and they who find their messages delayed while the Northern lights are prevalent need not be surprised.

There has also been a somewhat excessive spottiness upon the sun. Upon several occasions mere casual gazers at the solar disc, when it has been near the horizon and its gaze consequently absorbed by the hazy atmosphere, have detected blotches with the naked eye; and astronomers have noted, by their telescopes, extensive groups of spots, which were individually too small to be seen without optical aid. By some a connection between auroral appearances and these abnormal disturbances of the sun's photosphere is believed in; but more evidence is required than is at present available to settle the point.

Certain blue-stockings of Edinburgh have to complain of something apparently worse than ungallantry on the part of a man of science connected with their University. At the beginning of the Session six ladies were admitted to study in the medical classes: and in the chemical class two of them were among the thirteen students who lately attained first-class honours. One was third on the list, the other tenth. Now the first four of this class are entitled to Scholarships, founded many years ago by a Dr. Hope, then Professor of Chemistry. Therefore one of the ladies is fairly entitled to the reward. But she has been passed over, and the Scholarship conferred on number five on the list. The decision has caused considerable outcry, and is likely to be challenged. Curiously enough, the Scholarships in question were founded with the proceeds of a course of chemical lectures given by Dr. Hope to a ladies' class held in the University. This makes the cut unkinder still.

When Sir Charles Wheatstone received his knighthood for his electric and telegraphic achievements, the old quarrels about Mr. Cooke's share in inventing the telegraph were revived; and, if we mistake not, Mr. Cooke was soon after knighted also. So the order has been conferred twice upon similar grounds. Now we have a third recipient of the honours: Mr. Francis Ronalds, sometime director of the British Association Observatory at Kew (and one of the inventors of the ingenious system of self-registration by photography of the indications of meteorological instruments), is now Sir Francis, "in consideration of his having been the original inventor of the electric telegraph." There may be justice in this reward, but it is of the tardy order; for Sir Francis is in his eighty-third year.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Magnificent weather and miserable sport characterised the first day of the Northampton meeting; but on the second day, while the weather remained the same, the racing showed great improvement. The Trial Stakes, which in 1866 brought such celebrities as The Duke, Regalia, and Saccharometer to the post, showed a sad falling off, and the clever little Paté had no difficulty in adding it to her Epsom victory. Midsummer (8 st. 3 lb.), who has furnished into a fine, powerful horse, gave weight to all his opponents, except Paganini (8 st. 4 lb.), in the Northamptonshire Stakes, and defeated Falkland (6 st. 7 lb.) after a pushing struggle: the latter stumbled within a few strides of the judge's box, or he might possibly have won. Douglas (6 st.), who ran so well in the City and Suburban, is a very showy-looking colt, but does not look like a stayer, and his performance did not belie his appearance. Great interest was manifested when King o' Scots, better known as the Katharine Logie colt, who has been a good deal talked of in connection with the Two Thousand and Derby, came out for the Whittlebury Stakes. He has grown into rather a coarse colt, and his forelegs, which were bandaged right up to the knees, look so shaky that we fancy his turf career will be a very short one. Two Wild Dayrells were first and second for the St. Liz: the course was a little too far for the luckless Miss Dayrell (8 st. 4 lb.), and she could not go fast enough for Idus (6 st. 13 lb.) at the finish. Turf history has repeated itself in rather a remarkable manner during the present season, and now The Colonel's double victory has been capped by Bosworth (7 st. 6 lb.) winning the Spencer Plate for the second year in succession. He carried 27 lb more than he did in 1869, and had great difficulty in shaking off the Amaranth colt, from which he received 10 lb. Plaudit (8 st. 10 lb.), the first conqueror of Achievement, ran extremely well under his heavy weight; but old Salliet (8st. 12lb.) did not show prominently. Paté (7 st. 6 lb.) had too much weight, and Douglas (6 st.) had not recovered the effects of his long race on the previous day.

The Colonel, who, in accordance with the terms of his late owner's will, has been sold at Tattersalls', realised more than had been anticipated. The hammer fell to M. André's bid of 2600 gs.; and thus, within a month, the Prussians have purchased our crack flat-racer and our most notable steeplechaser—Blue Gown and The Colonel. Such pluck, and utter disregard of expense when a really good animal is to be obtained, deserve to be richly rewarded. The Colonel, though "h.b." is affixed to his name, is, perhaps, the handsomest horse in England; and a grand career is open to him in weight-for-age races on the Continent, while it is not impossible that he may win a third Grand National.

The past week has been devoted to various contests between Oxford and Cambridge, and we have grown rather tired of seeing various shades of dark and light blue used and worn in every conceivable manner. The Boat Race came first on the list, as, in consequence of the tide, it was rowed on Wednesday instead of the customary Saturday. If, however, the day was not quite so convenient as usual, the hour at which the race took place fully made up for this, as no one had much difficulty in getting to the river by five o'clock in the afternoon, and we never saw nearly so large a concourse of spectators. This of course was highly satisfactory, still we were sorry to see a marked increase in the "rough" element. Within a few days of the race Cambridge rose steadily in public favour, and, at the start, the betting was even, Oxford for choice. The contest has been so fully and frequently described, that we shall only just touch upon it. The light blues jumped off with the lead, and from start to finish were never fairly caught. Though they lost the toss they were favoured with the Middlesex station, as Oxford unwisely chose the Surrey side, with some idea of getting the full benefit of the tide. The two crews seem to have exchanged styles of rowing, for, throughout the entire race, Oxford was taking two strokes per minute more than her opponent; while the Cambridge men seem to have acquired the long, steady, victorious stroke, which has so often served the dark blues, though they have not quite learnt the Oxford catch yet. When the crews passed us, about a mile and a half from home, they were nearly level, but we had no doubt as to the result: for while there was a good deal of splashing and unsteadiness among the "invincibles," Goldie's crew was going very easily and keeping beautiful time. At this point also Benson and Lewis were quite done up, and though Darbishire rowed like a giant, he could not do the work of three men. The victory was very popular, and both crews were immensely cheered as they paddled back to Putney after their gallant struggle.

If the result of the boat race was contrary to precedent, that of the sports was even more so, for Cambridge, usually so formidable on the running path, could make no show at all this year. Oxford won six events right off the reel, and then divided the other three. J. G. Wilson repeated his last year's victory in the 100 yards, though, from being slightly lame, he hardly showed the same terrific speed; but we believe him to be about the best amateur at this distance that ever put on a shoe. The Three Miles fell for the third year in succession to J. H. Morgan; the recent grand performance of E. Hawtrey made him appear very formidable, and he stuck well to the little champion till the last lap, when he dropped astern very rapidly. Three to one was laid on A. R. Upcher for the Quarter; but Somers-Smith ran faster than he ever did in his life before, and came in a winner by a couple of yards in 51 1-5th seconds. Oxford had never won this race since the sports were established. J. L. Stirling, the finest hurdle jumper we ever saw, at length placed an event to the credit of Cambridge. He goes tremendously fast at his hurdles, comes down at once into his stride, and yet never makes a mistake. The Mile was a grand performance, as about three hundred yards from home R. H. Benson was five and twenty yards behind the leader, whom he passed almost on the post; the time—4 minutes 33 seconds—was the more remarkable as 90 seconds were occupied over the first lap.

The billiard matches were divided, Cambridge securing the double-handed and Oxford the single-handed game. In the former Richardson made a fine break of 68, including ten "spots;" Lascelles also played well. The latter game was not altogether satisfactory. Richardson was objected to for Cambridge, on one of the intricate points of residence or non-residence, or having taken his degree, or being about to take his degree, which are so puzzling to outsiders, and after several arrangements and re-arrangements the matter resulted in Lascelles playing for Oxford and Edwards for Cambridge. A more uninteresting match cannot be imagined, as 5 to 1 was laid on the former at starting, and he won by nearly half the game. He plays winning hazards very well, and nurses the balls nicely; while Edwards, though he made several difficult shots, missed a great many easy ones.

We can only touch briefly on the Champion Meeting of the Amateur Athletic Club. E. J. Colbeck was terribly out of form, and cut up badly in his three races. The seven miles walking race was perhaps the best event of the day; but Griffiths and Munn walked scrupulously fairly, and the 55 minutes 33 seconds in which the former completed the distance is much faster than it has ever been done before by any amateur. R. J. C. Mitchell did not come from Manchester for nothing, and four prizes were pretty good for one afternoon; we consider that his best performance was jumping 5ft. 9in., but he has occasionally got over an inch higher in practice. Somers-Smith won the half mile for the second year in succession.

FEARFUL COLLIERY DISASTER.

Seven lives were lost by a fire, on Saturday morning, in the shaft of Starlaw Shale-pit, near Bathgate, a Scottish town between Glasgow and Edinburgh. The story is well told in the words of John Boyle, one of the rescued men, who says:—I was working in the rise workings, the matter of fully 200 fathoms from the bottom of the shaft. My son was working with me, but when the "corning" hour came I sent him out. Before he had time to have got past the bottom of the pit I heard him coming back, and crying, "Father, father, come on." I was speaking to another man at the time, and when I heard my son cry I ran up to my road-head and cried to know if there was anything wrong. Says he, "The pit's on fire—come on quick or you'll lose your life." I asked him if it was gas fire. "No," says he, "it comes from the tube. The tube's on fire on the rise side of the shaft." So says I, "Make you the best road you can to the bottom yourself, and never mind me." "No," says he, "go you on, and I will overtake you." There were four men—Matthew Brown, David Reid, and the brothers Wilson—working beside me at this time, and when they heard what my son said they made for the shaft. I again told my son to push on and save himself. "I am an old man," I says, "and so it's not much matter about me; but you are young, and must save yourself." "No," he says, "I am not going till I see the whole of the men out." He then ran to the road-head and called to the men above—the Comiskies and the M'Neills—that if they were not at the foot of the shaft in two minutes their lives were done. He got no answer. I had gone 20 or 30 yards towards the shaft bottom, but returning I again called on my son to come and save himself. The only answer I got was that he would perish rather than not warn all the men. He once more called to the Comiskies and the M'Neills, but still getting no answer I got him induced to come with me to the shaft. When we got to the bottom of the shaft the trap doors were on fire, and all about was thick with smoke. The cage was at the bottom, and seven men were in it. They cried for more, and my son pushed me into it. As I got in somebody objected that there were too many; but someone else cried, "Let as many come in as there's room for" The signal bell was then rung, and the cage began to rise. For ten or twelve feet at the foot the shaft was in flames, and all the way up it was filled with smoke, but we shot through it so quickly that none of us were injured. When we had been landed, the cage went down again, and brought another lot of nine men, my son being one of them. After them, only four men—Grant and Forrester, and M'Lean and Rankin—were brought up.

The following is a list of the deceased:—

James M'Neill (45), leaves widow and four children.
Wm. Rushford (35), widow and five children.
John M'Neill (35), widow and five children.
William Wands (22), three months married.
Peter Comiskie (27), widow and one child.
Patrick Comiskie (24), widow and one child.
Wm. Muir (17), unmarried; mother residing in Fife.

MARAVILLA COCOA FOR BREAKFAST.—The *Globe* says:—"Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other cocoa in the market. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only, by all Grocers. [707

CURES OF ASTHMA, COUGHS, AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST BY DR. LOCOCK'S WAFERS. From G. M. Tweddell, F.R.S.N.A., and F.S.A.S., Author of "Shakespeare, his Times," &c' Stokesley, York.—"I have always found them to give immediate relief to myself, my wife, and children in difficulty of breathing, coughs, and affections of the lungs, and witnessed their good effects on friends who were asthmatical. Price 1s. 1½d. per Box. Sold by all Druggists. [544

LUXURIANT AND BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—A guarantee goes with every bottle of MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER, that it will quickly restore grey or faded hair to its original youthful colour and beauty. It stops the hair from falling off. It prevents baldness. It promotes luxuriant growth. No other preparation will produce the same beneficial results. Only in large bottles, 6s. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. Depot, 266, High Holborn, London. Also MRS. ALLEN'S ZYLOBALSAMUM (a Separate Preparation), the best hairdressing known—makes the hair soft and glossy, and retains it in any desired position.—(ADVT.) [648

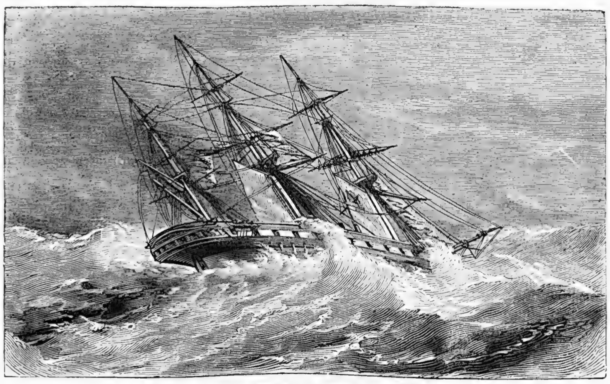
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—In all sores, wounds, bad legs, and sprains of any kind this Ointment is the most efficient application. It at once gives ease by allaying inflammation and moderating the flow of blood to the part. Whenever the malady has been of long standing the Ointment should be assisted by Holloway's purifying Pills, which act upon the stomach and liver, guarding digestion falling into that disordered state which the pain, restlessness, and fever attending these ailments is apt to produce, and which much retards recovery, and sometimes even makes serious the slightest case. No mother or nurse should be without these noble remedies; they are equally applicable to all ages and constitutions. They purify the blood, regulate its circulation, renew diseased structures, and invigorate the system. [563

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist, and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately: it is perfectly harmless: it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It is very pleasant to take; it soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes.—Sold by all medicine vendors at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. [694

ON THE VERGE OF THE CYCLONE.

The name of H.M.S. Galatea is known in almost every household in England, Australia, and America, as being the vessel selected by the Duke of Edinburgh for his long voyage. Our picture represents the Galatea "on the verge of the cyclone." A vivid description of the storm is given by one of the officers. There are few of us (he says), however long we may have been afloat, who are not impressed by the signs of an approaching storm, especially when they manifest themselves towards night, and it is almost certain that its raging will be attended with darkness—the dull roar of the wind, at first coming by fits and starts, as though it were the bellowing of some terrific monster which had risen from the sea and thus announced its coming, increasing in duration and volume until the air is filled with it, and it gives one a sensation as though he were about to be crushed into nothingness. On one occasion when we were cruising a few miles from Bermuda, we witnessed a storm of this kind, which exceeded in violence anything I had ever seen previously, though the vessel I was in, being on the verge of the cyclone, escaped with little damage beyond the loss of her sails. which had been hoisted with the view of running the ship as speedily as possible out of the course which it seemed probable it would take.

Our good fortune was not shared by a large Indiaman, which, having to depend solely on its sails, was retained within the sweep of the circling wind. Sometimes her head pointed in one direction, and then rapidly veered round to another, thus showing the little steerage power they had over her; there were times when she lay like a log amidst the boiling sea, now covered with a thick foam. In spite of the obscurity caused by the thick masses of cloud which were coming down towards us with immense rapidity, we could distinctly see through our glasses that she had passengers on board, who clustered together near the stern, fully sensible, no doubt, of their dangerous position. Every gust of wind, as it came down, increased in violence; and the intervals between them became shorter and shorter, until at last they ceased altogether, and the wind blew with a steady unmitigated roar. The sea was torn up in huge masses of whirling foam, which crept up the dark sides of the devoted ship, sometimes toppling over like hills of snow on its deck. Gradually it was whirled round with increased rapidity. One after another her sails and portions of her rigging were torn away, until only the larger and stronger sails were left, and which her crew were probably too weak to lower, or which were suffered to remain up so long that it became impossible to cut them away. Suddenly the whole of the masts and rigging were torn from her decks; she was blown over on her side, then rose slowly upright. For two or three moments we could see that a few of those on board were still clinging to different portions of the ropes and projections remaining on the deck. The wind had suddenly ceased, and we almost hoped that the tornado had swept past, and we might be able to save those who had until now escaped; but this hope lasted scarcely a moment. It was evident that she had nearly filled with water while lying on her beam ends, and the volumes of water which rolled in upon her deck finished the work—she sank lower and lower into the foam, until it closed over her like a huge winding sheet, and she and all on board disappeared from mortal eyes.



ON THE VERGE OF THE CYCLONE.

THE DEVIL'S HORSE-SHOE.

Of all the dangers which the sailor encounters in his always perilous life the most dreaded are those *vigia*, or mysterious rocks that are said to be situated in different parts of the Atlantic Ocean, but whose position and existence is uncertain, and their precise situation unmarked. They are assumed to be of volcanic origin—to be reefs just above or below the surface of the ocean, to appear or disappear, and leave no sign. Our illustration represents her Majesty's ship, the ————, in a storm and nearing one of these *vigia*, to which the name "the Devil's Horse-shoe" has been applied. An interesting account has been given of the storm by a gentleman who accepted the captain's offer to take a trip across the Atlantic. The writer says:—

One lone star of the first magnitude near the horizon twinkled like a beacon over the bosom of the troubled waters, when down came the gale curling up the waves and sweeping away their foam in sheets of misty whiteness, through which the sea-bird darted in exultation, uttering his wild and piercing cry. But the moon. Ah, the moon! Never shall I forget the heavy debt of gratitude I owe to her soft and cheering light, as her hope-inspiring face guided and nerved us through the danger that was to come! We were scudding before a strong sea, and whilst I watched the raging billows break and tear after us, nearly two hours passed away. As I looked on, I fancied the style of sea changed every now and then; that there were, in fitful moments, unusually white waves ahead, and that the dark water assumed a thicker tinge. I spoke of it to the second lieutenant. who had just come up. He, however, probably from not having been long on deck, and the change in these appearances having taken place gradually, did not perceive at first what was so obvious to my eyes. Upon this I went forward upon the forecastle, and called the attention of the boatswain to what I observed: he was instantly struck with the same appearances, and went aft and pointed them out to the lieutenant, who seemed now suddenly to awake all at once from his apathy. Just as I was turning round, a snow-white wave that could not be mistaken, suddenly flashed before my eyes, and in a moment the cry of "Breakers ahead!" flew through the ship.

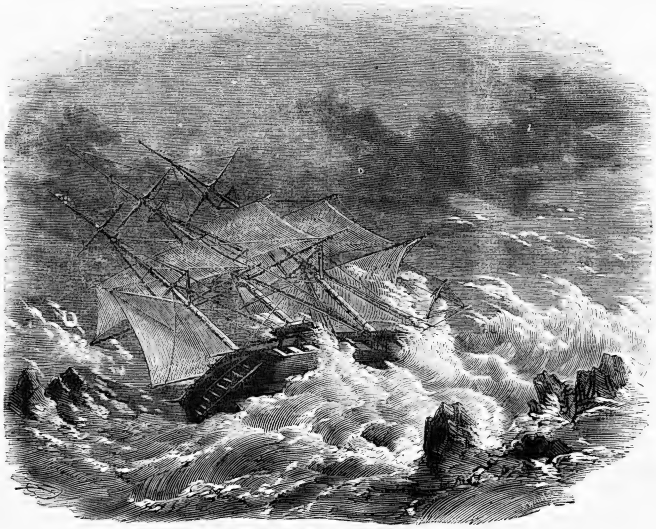
In an instant every soul rushed on deck, and it was easy to see by their expressive features that all chance of deliverance was gone. All eyes were turned towards the captain, who had ascended from his state-room the moment the alarm was given. . . . . The captain gave the word "Down with the helm! Starboard! Hard a-starboard!"

The decisive moment had arrived. We had weathered the opening!

"Heave up the helm!"
"Square the after yards!"
"Starboard!"
"So! Steady!"
"Port! Hard a-port!"

The ship flew before the wind, and we entered a narrow channel, not half a cable's length in width. The surging, raging sea completely enveloped us in a mass of ponderous spray and flying water, above our heads and around us; and the roll of the sea being now astern, we were alternately lifted up to a frightful height and sunk down till we expected to hear the ship's bottom grate on the rocks. There was scarce a breath of wind in these fearful chasms, yet we could see the feathery foam flying with amazing velocity over our mastheads as it drifted on the wings of the storm. Again we were lifted on the raging element, and received a fresh impulse from the gale, again we rushed down the descent, and the brilliant frigate, in her headlong course, often *yawed* and deviated so much from the track as nearly to bring her broadside to the sea. But she was promptly met by the helm, and when she caught the flying wind it had its full effect, and we were saved. As we passed the last margin of rock, and were under the lee of the reef, a wild British cheer burst from every breast. We were clear of the foaming mist and spray of the angry waters; the moon shining her last shine before dipping into the horizon, unfolded to us at one view the splendid panorama of a vast ocean swelled and tormented to a tempest.

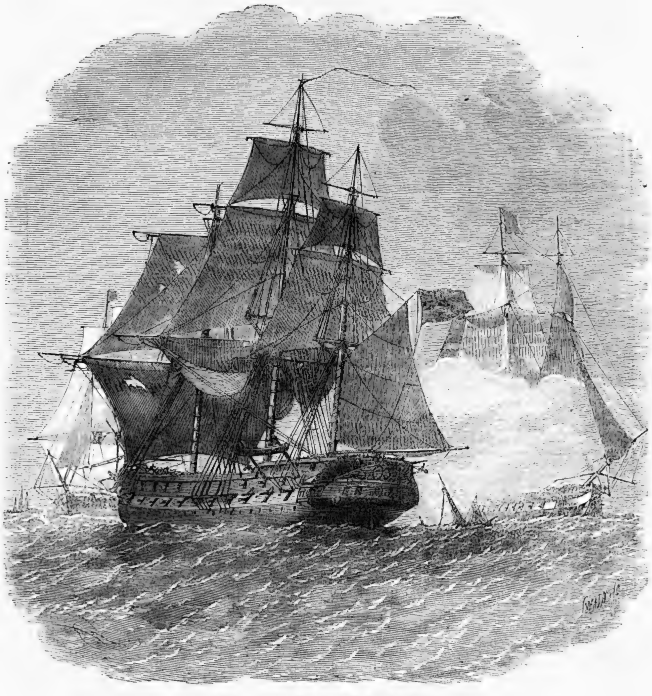
Not a man left the deck that night; terrors, jests, thankfulness to Providence, speculations upon the horrors of the Devil's Horse-shoe were adopted in turn, according to the taste of individuals. No man present will forget the thrilling danger of that awful night. To the writer the frightful adventure clings with fearful remembrances.



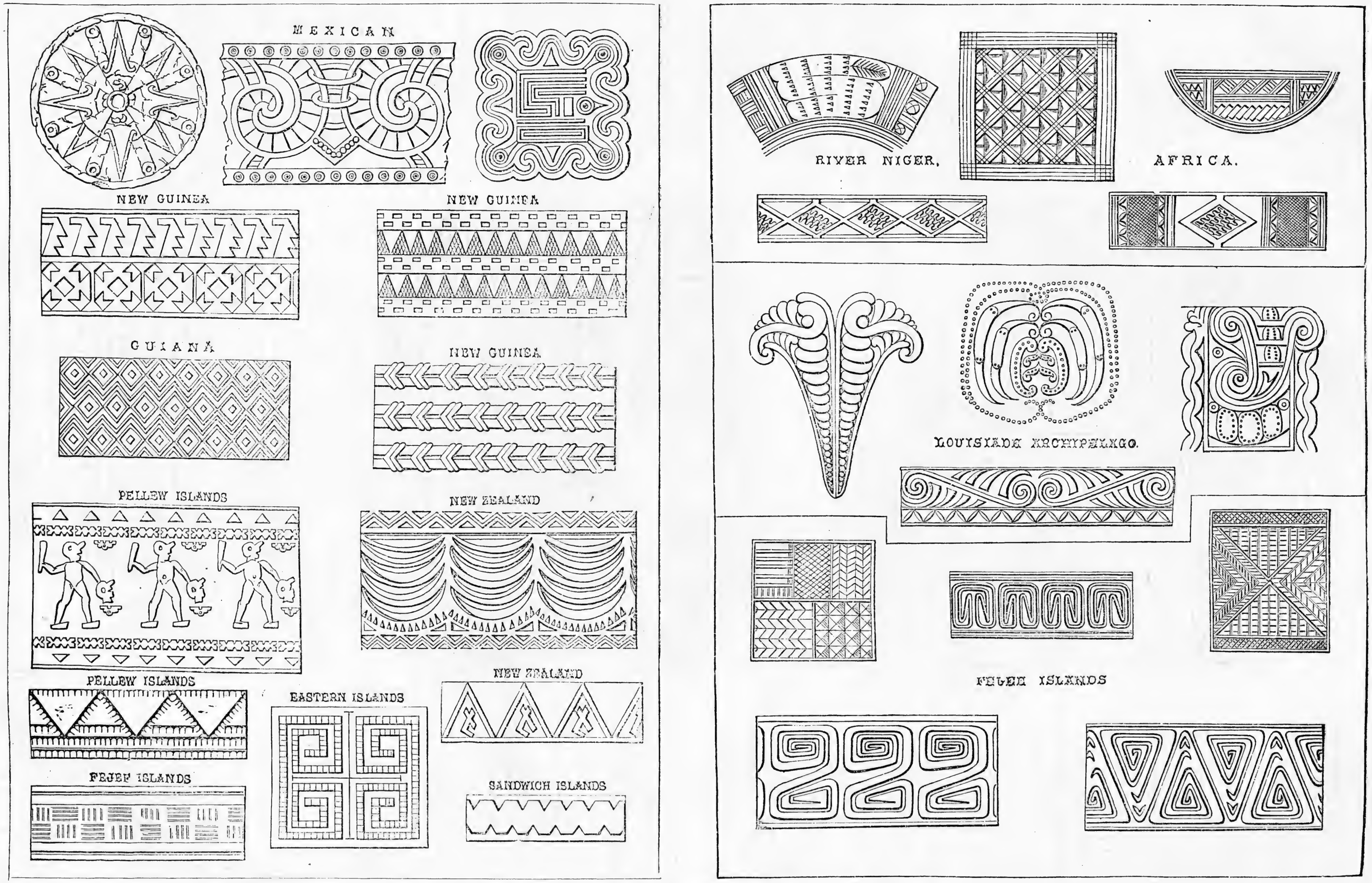
THE DEVIL'S HORSE-SHOE.—*BY E. WEEDON.*

THE OLD "TUB."

Amid the varied improvements in naval architecture to which the latter half of the nineteenth century has given birth: at a time when a man-of-war may undergo so many alterations in the course of construction, that before she is launched all traces of the model on which she was designed are lost, there are still extant vessels with the distinguishing initials H.M.S. before their names, to which the profane are apt to apply the significant, if uncomplimentary, epithet of "tub." And in so doing, these scoffers may be considered merely to imply that the craft in question does not reach their ideas of perfection. But in the year 1782 the term "tub" possessed in the British Navy a more special signification. In the vocabulary of those days a tub was a forty-four gun ship. She carried sixteen guns on her main, sixteen on her lower, and the remainder on her quarter-deck and forecastle. Her build was similar to that which popular prejudice assigns to the aldermen of the City of London; for claims to symmetry were materially affected by the undue proportion which her circumference bore to her length. Her sailing powers were those of a hay-stack. She went before the wind admirably. We give on this page an illustration of these vessels of a past age, which have long been superseded by our Warriors and Black Princes.



THE OLD "TUB."—*BY E. WEEDON.*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NEW GUINEA
GUIANA
NEW GUINEA
PELLEW ISLANDS
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EASTERN ISLANDS
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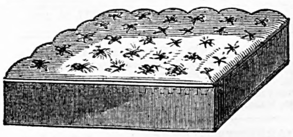

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TO all PURCHASERS of the *Illustrated Midland News* of April 9th. The splendid COLOURED PLATE SUPPLEMENT can be FRAMED CHEAPER and BETTER than any House in the Trade, at H. J. MOULTON'S, Picture Frame and Moulding Manufactory, 39, Snow Hill, and 23, Edgbaston Street, Birmingham.

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¾in. Gilt and Brown, 2s. each. 1in. Gilt and Brown, 2s. 6d. each. 1½in. Gilt and Brown, 2s. 9d. each. 1½in. Imitation Rosewood, 3s. each. 1½in. Maple and Rosewood, veneered, 3s. 6d. each. 2in. Maple and Rosewood, veneered, 4s. 6d. each. 2½in. Maple and Rosewood, veneered, 5s. 6d. each. 3in. Maple and Rosewood, veneered, 7s. 6d. each. [582

SWINDEN AND SONS,
(Established 1825.)
Invite an Inspection of their Stock of
Drawing Room GILT CLOCKS,
And Dining Room
MARBLE AND BRONZE CLOCKS.
Also MUSICAL BOXES in Extensive Variety.
MANUFACTURERS OF WATCHES AND CLOCKS,
JEWELLERS AND DEALERS IN PLATE.
27, *TEMPLE STREET (A few doors from New Street),*
BIRMINGHAM. [709

JOHN CHARLESWORTH,

ACCOUNTANT,
Removed from York Passage to CASTLE CHAMBERS,
42, CASTLE STREET, HIGH STREET,
BIRMINGHAM. [641

GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT AND CARPET WAREHOUSE.
26, 27, & 28, BULL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
CABINET WORKS, COACH YARD.
Established 1852. *Rebuilt and Greatly Extended, June,* 1861.

MARRIS AND NORTON having now completed their arrangements for the Spring Trade, respectfully solicit a visit to inspect their immense stock of first-class Furniture, Carpets, and Curtain materials, &c., &c. Their spacious Show Rooms (twenty-four in number) will be found to contain every article requisite for House Furnishing.

Marris and Norton also beg to announce that they have added to their Cabinet Works (which are attached to their Show Rooms) a special department for art carving, and the manufacture of artistic Furniture, and a staff of highly-skilled workmen is under the supervision of Mr. Norton. Specimens of their art productions may now be seen, and customers are invited to examine their orders in the various processes of manufacture.

Every modern appliance is made use of to economise cost, so as to enable them to offer high class furniture combining quality, comfort, and elegance, at prices hitherto unattainable for such goods in Birmingham.

Arrangements have been made with the leading Manufacturers, which will enable Marris and Norton to submit the newest and most elegant designs in Carpets, Curtain materials, &c., &c., as produced from the Looms.

Special Designs in any of the various styles will be given when required.

The Departments enumerated below will be found most complete, and all orders will have their prompt and personal attention:—

DINING ROOM FURNITURE in every style,—the suites in hard grain and bright morocco are unsurpassed in quality and unequalled in price.

DRAWING ROOM SUITES, Upholstered in Silks, Reps, Armure, &c., &c. Inlaid Cabinets, Cheffloneres, Tables, &c.

BED ROOM SUITES, in various woods, American Ash, Inlaid Walnut, Mahogany, Enamelled and Decorated Suites of every kind.

AXMINSTER, TURKEY, WILTON, and BRUSSELS CARPETS, RUGS, &c. Silks, Terrys, Reps, Cretonnes, Chintzes, Trimmings, &c.

REAL SWISS LACE, APLIQUE, MUSLIN, LENO, and NET CURTAINS, Family and Table Linens.

GILT, METAL, and ENAMELLED CORNICES, Cornice Poles, &c. Venetian and all other Blinds.

IRON and BRASS BEDSTEADS.

HAIR, WOOL, and SPRING MATTRESSES.

FEATHERS and FEATHER BEDS.

The quality of bedding for which Mr. Marris's Establishment has been noted for seventeen years is still manufactured on the Premises.

MARRIS AND NORTON,
(late george marris),
CARPET FACTORS & MANUFACTURING HOUSE FURNISHERS,
26, 27, & 28, *BULL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.*
CABINET AND BEDDING WORKS, COACH YARD. [727

This day is published, price 1s.

BRITISH POLICY In INDIA, with Special Reference to the Nawab Nazim of Bengal.
By an Englishman.
London: J. Burbidge & Co., 35a, Moorgate Street, E.C. [732

CRINOLINES.—Thomson's New "Panier" Crinolines surpass all their former productions, both in elegance of shape and perfect comfort in wear. Ladies should at once see them.

CRINOLINES.

CORSETS.—Thomson's "Glove-Fitting" Corsets still further improved this season, are now the perfection of careful manufacture.

CORSETS.

CAUTION! Thomson's Manufactures are persistently imitated and the inferior article forced on purchasers, for the sake of extra profit. The Name and Trade Mark (a Crown), stamped on every genuine article, form the only security. [741

THOMSON'S

VELOCIPEDES.

W. BEARDMORE, Manufacturer of every description of Velocipedes. A grand 4-wheel VELOCIPEDE for SALE, with Treadles, Levers, and Cushions, made on the same principal as the one that ran the match to London under twelve hours by Mr. Beardmore and Mr. Watkins. Also, Bicycles of every description for sale.—25½, Horse Fair, Birmingham. [705

JOSEPH BROOKS,

78, *PERSHORE STREET, BIRMINGHAM.*
Wholesale Manufacturer of PICTURE FRAMES.
Also, Importer of Mouldings and Prints. [596

HUNT'S ECONOMICAL MOURNING AND FUNERAL WAREHOUSE,
94, *BULL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.*
BLACK SILKS, Deep and Half Mourning Dresses of Every Description.
SHAWLS, MANTLES, BONNETS, CAPS, and all kinds of Mourning Fancy Goods.
FUNERALS conducted with economy in any part of the country. [456

MR. JOSEPH HYAM LEVI,

AUCTIONEER, VALUER, &c.,
REMOVED FROM 8, *CANNON STREET,*
TO 75, CONSTITUTION HILL.

MIDLAND AUCTION ROOMS,
75, CONSTITUTION HILL, and 134 & 134½, LIVERY STREET,
BIRMINGHAM.

JOSEPH HYAM LEVI, Auctioneer, Valuer, and House Agent, conducts SALES every TUESDAY, for Furniture, Clothing, Jewellery, &c., and every WEDNESDAY, for Horses, Carriages, Harness, &c.

Persons having Goods for Disposal, are requested to send in particulars forthwith.

Scale of Charges on application.

N.B.—A spacious ground floor Room for Horses, Carriages, and Harness.

Offices, 75, Constitution Hill. [670

GOLD SPECTACLES.—The largest and best assortment of handsome GOLD SPECTACLES and EYE GLASSES set with best Pebbles, at 41, Bull-street.

JAMES GARGORY, Optician.

ELEGANT PRESENTS.—The largest and best assortment of Foreign NOVELTIES to be found in the Midland Counties.

JAMES GARGORY, 41, Bull-st., Birmingham. [679

LIVERY BUTTONS.—Order your Livery Crest, and Monogram BUTTONS from PIGOTT and Co., with their "FAST SHANKS," St. Paul's Square, Birmingham. [557

COPYING INK, ORDINARY WRITING, RED and BLUE INKS, at MAHER'S Ink Manufactory, 108a, New Street, Birmingham.

These Inks are free from sediment and warranted *durable* colours. [447

WALTER AND HENRY DEW,

SUCCESSORS TO RICHARD LLOYD,
GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSEMEN AND UNDERTAKERS,
33, *NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM.* [665

CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

W. PONTING, WORCESTER,

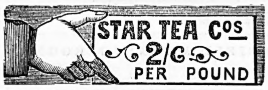
Is prepared to offer County Families first-class Groceries, Provisions, Wines and Spirits, &c., on equal, if not better terms, than the above any other Society.

Carriage paid on all general orders. [524

QUINN AND SON,

ADVERTISING CONTRACTORS,
15, TYTHING STREET, WORCESTER.

All the protected private Stations, Walls, Boards, and Hoardings. Charges strictly moderate. Established 1825. [601



STAR TEA COS
2/6
PER POUND

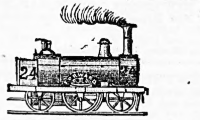
74*b*, *WORCESTER STREET, BIRMINGHAM.* [438

WRECK OF THE "SPINDRIFT."

100 Pieces of 32in. Gray CALICO, heavy 2½d., 3½d., 4½d., and 5d. per yard.
500 Pieces of 30in. Heavy Gray DRILL, 15lb. weight, 4½d. and 5d. per yard.
1,000 RUGS, CARRIAGE RUGS, HORSE RUGS, and RAILWAY RUGS, 1s. 9d. to 10s. 6d. each.

36in. Fine White CALICO, at 3d., 4½d., and 5d. per yard.
Common White CALICO, 56in. wide, 3½d. per yard.
White Imitation IRISH LINEN, 33in., 3½d. per yard.
22in. COTTON CHECKS, 4d. per yard.
Striped GINGHAM, 25in., 3½ per yard.
Black and Scarlet BROAD CLOTH, 3s. per yard, all wool.
24in. Striped GINGHAM, 2½d. per yard.
250 Large Printed SHAWLS, Cashmere, 1¾d. yard, 1s. 3d. each.
Best All-wove Fancy SHIRTINGS, full width, 10d. to 1s. 1d. per yard.
Large size HEARTH RUGS, very durable, 3s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. each.
50 Sets of fine Cut DECANTERS, 11s. 6d. set. Cut CLARET BOTTLES, 5s. each.
BLANKETS, White, Red, Green, Blue, Brown, and Gray, from 6s. 6d. pair.
Lot of Single BLANKETS, all Colours, at 1s. 3d. per lb.
8-in. SCISSORS, 2d. pair. CUPS and SAUCERS, 1s. 3d. dozen.
Brown BLANKETS, 3s. 3d. pair.
15,000 Yards of Scotch and Yorkshire All-wool TROUSERING, 2s. yard, to pick.

AT G. ORAM'S, 124, BROAD STREET, [576



GREAT WESTERN TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,

24, *SNOW HILL, BIRMINGHAM,*
AND AT 39, *BROAD STREET, ISLINGTON.*

PROPRIETORS,
MUGGERIDGE AND GREENING, [600

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE.

LOMBARD STREET, and CHARING CROSS.
Established 1782.
Insurances effected in all parts of the world.
Prompt and liberal Loss Settlements.
The whole FIRE INSURANCE DUTY is now REMITTED.
610] GEO. W. LOVELL, *Secretary.*

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

Established upwards of Half a Century.

MR. GABRIEL,
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED RESIDENT DENTIST,
Has Removed from 65, New Street, to
11, *BENNETT'S HILL*, 11,
(Next to the Bank of England),
WHERE HE IS IN DAILY ATTENDANCE FROM
9 a.m., UNTIL 6 p.m.
Single Teeth from 5s. Complete Set from £5.
N.B.—Only One Visit required from Country Patients.

Notice particularly Name and Address. [700

THE WORCESTER ROYAL PORCELAIN COMPANY, LIMITED,
58, *NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM.*

The Directors beg to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Merchants of Birmingham and its vicinity, that they have appointed
MESSRS. DAVIS
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THEIR PRODUCTIONS IN THE SURROUNDING DISTRICT.
A LARGE AND SELECT STOCK OF
USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL ARTICLES
WILL ALWAYS BE
ON SALE AT THE ABOVE ADDRESS.
THE PATTERNS WILL COMPRISE ALL THE
NEWEST AND MOST ARTISTIC DESIGNS,
And the Prices will be the same as at the Worcester Show Rooms.
[425

JENNER and KNEWSTUB'S PATENTS, Novelties, Specialities, and Inventions.

The PATENT A B C DESPATCH BOX.—"Entitles the inventors to gratitude."—*Times.*

The PATENT ELGIN WRITING CASE.—"Some honour belongs to the inventor."—*Times.*

The PERSIGNY DRESSING CASE.—"Some of their work is absolutely perfect."—*Times.*

The DELASKI TRAVELLING BAG.—"A marvel of compactness."—*Morning Post.*

The PATENT MONOGRAM NOTE PAPER and BALL and BAND PROGRAMMES.—"Exquisite."—*Leader.*

The POCKET EPHEMERIS.—A daily remembrancer for the waistcoat pocket. Silver mounted, 10s. 6d.; gold mounted, 31s. 6d. Registered.

JENNER & KNEWSTUB,
(To the Queen)
33, ST. JAMES'S STREET, AND 66, JERMYN STREET,
LONDON. [443

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.—The best remedy for acidity of the stomach, heart-burn, headache, gout, and indigestion, and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for ladies, children, and infants.
DINNEFORD and CO., 172, New Bond-street, London, and of all chemists. [581

SUFFIELD'S DINING ROOMS,
AND
LUNCHEON BAR,
UNION PASSAGE.
[525

THE "LONDON."

THIS ESTABLISHMENT IS NOW OPEN.
Wines, Spirits, Luncheons, Coffee, &c., &c.
SUPPERS TILL MIDNIGHT.
EDMUND STREET (exactly opposite the back of the Town Hall). [535

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON.

RED HORSE HOTEL. Known to Americans as "Washington Irving's" Hotel. Proprietor W. Lowry. [441

BARLEY MOW, STUDLEY.

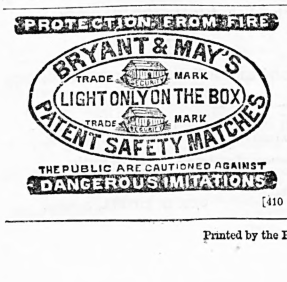
HOME BREWED ALES of the choicest quality and in splendid condition.
Barley Mow Commercial Hotel,
STUDLEY, WARWICKSHIRE.
484] *J. FLETCHER, Proprietor.*

MARY ANN DARE,
The Shakespeare
FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

Good Stabling and Lock-up Coach Houses.
Cars, Phætons, &c. [449

THE ST. JAMES' LUNCHEON STORES, 105, NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM, five Doors from the New Midland Bank. Chops, Steaks, &c. at five minutes' notice. Choice Foreign Wines and Cigars, Burton Ales and Dublin Stout. T. HANSON; and at the CORNER STORES, UNION PASSAGE. [437

REGENT HOTEL, LEAMINGTON.—Replete with every accommodation, being a first-class Family and Hunting Establishment. Flys meet every train and omnibus to and from the G. W. and L. & N. W. Railway Station. Families supplied with first-class Wines and Spirits at reasonable prices. Posting. L. BISHOP, *Proprietor.* [444



[410

PRIZE MEDALS.

GEORGE TOWNSEND & CO.,
GIVRY NEEDLE WORKS,
HUNT END, NEAR REDDITCH.
12, WALBROOK, LONDON, E.C., AND 54, RUE REAUMUR, PARIS.
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF
NEEDLES, SHUTTLES, REELS, SPRINGS, &C.,
FOR SEWING MACHINES.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF HAND SEWING NEEDLES,
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, MADE FROM THE BEST REFINED CAST STEEL.
NEEDLES MADE TO PATTERNS OR DRAWINGS.
Inventors of Stamping Sewing Machine Needles in 1851, and Patentees of the Treble-Groved Sewing Machine Needles.
MAKERS TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.
HAVRE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1868. JUROR'S REPORT:
"GEORGE TOWNSEND & Co., by the superiority and ingenuity of their Needles, Shuttles, Springs, and other Accessories, have largely contributed to the popularity of the Sewing Machine."
[404

E. AND F. BOSTOCK,
FIRST-CLASS
FAMILY SHOE WAREHOUSE
24, *NEW STREET*
BIRMINGHAM.
(UNION PASSAGE CORNER).
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE
"TOM HOOD" DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE.

This Machine is acknowledged to be the best Hand Machine yet invented. Price £1. 4s.
With Treadle and Stand, £5. 10s. [671

CHRISTIAN'S PATE DE LICHEN, in the form of Lozenges, removes phlegm, and gives relief in most disorders of the voice, throat, and chest. In colds, accompanied by cough, hoarseness, and the peculiar tickling and dryness in the throat usually called huskiness, its beneficial effects are felt almost immediately. If taken on leaving heated rooms, it will often be found a preventive of the above complaints. Being free from any preparation of opium, it may be given to children as well as adults. Boxes, 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. Manufactured only at CHRISTIAN'S, New Street, Birmingham. [408

WILLIAM WOODWARD, GENERAL STEREOTYPER AND ELECTROTYPER, 1, NEW MEETING STREET, (Opposite Bull Street), BIRMINGHAM. [432
All Orders executed in the first style of workmanship.

PIANO-FORTES AND HARMONIUMS.
THE BEST OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
For Sale, or Hire, and on the three years' system,
AT MR. HARRISON'S GREAT MIDLAND PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS.
COLMORE ROW, BIRMINGHAM.
NEW MUSIC, HALF PRICE.
[549

REEVES'S WARWICKSHIRE SAUCE.
This most Pure and Wholesome Condiment is universally acknowledged to be the Best and Cheapest ever offered to the Public, and is Sold Everywhere.

Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer,
GEORGE FARMERY,
15, EDGBASTON STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
[602

THE GREAT CENTRAL STEAM POWER DYEING AND CLEANING ESTABLISHMENT.
Principal Depôt: Oriel House, Bull Street, Birmingham.
Works: 121, Great Charles Street.
Branch Office: Darlington Street, Wolverhampton.
JOSEPH HARRIS, Proprietor.
The above are the largest and most complete Dye Works in the Midland Counties. [445

TRAVIS'S PATENT COLLOID.

NO MATTER WHAT COLOUR, Wash with Travis's Colloid.

WASH WITH TRAVIS'S COLLOID. It fixes the colour in all fabrics.

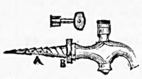
PRINT, MUSLIN, and SILK DRESSES, Washed in Travis's Colloid look equal to new.

WASH WITH TRAVIS'S COLLOID. It renders Table Linen, Lace Curtains, and all white Fabrics surpassingly *white* and clean.
N.B.—Unlike Washing Powder Travis's Colloid contains no Caustic Alkali, it therefore preserves the fibre of every material washed with it.

SOLE PATENTEES AND PROPRIETORS,
W. B. BROWN & Co., St. Mary's Gate, MANCHESTER.
Sold Retail by all Drapers, Chemists, and Grocers,
AND WHOLESALE BY
FREDERICK SHAW AND CO.,
12, *TEMPLE STREET, BIRMINGHAM.* [652

M. J. ROTHSCHILD,
Midland
WATCH MANUFACTORY,
Wholesale and for Exportation,
15, CAROLINE STREET,
TRADE MARK BIRMINGHAM. [455

DON'T WASTE YOUR BEER.



ATLEE AND SONS' Patent Safety Burton Screw Beer Taps.
The Best and Cheapest, to Screw through the Cork.
No Sediment Disturbed.
No Taps Spoiled by Hammering. Sold by all Ironmongers. [570

BOWATER'S PRIZE ARTIFICIAL TEETH defy all Competition for NATURAL APPEARANCE, MASTICATION, ARTICULATION, and COMFORT. Teeth fixed from 5s. per Tooth, including all charges.
W. BOWATER, Surgeon Dentist, &c., 142, Broad Street, Birmingham.
BOWATER'S TOOTH-ACHE SPECIFIC, in Bottles, 6d. and 1s. each; by Post, 7 or 14 stamps. [573

C. MASON COLLINS,
WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURER,
22, CROSS, WORCESTER. [530

JOHNSON AND CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
ELECTRO SILVER - PLATED GOODS,
TO SUIT ALL PURCHASERS.
Manufactory and Show Rooms:—
CROWN WORKS, 81, LICHFIELD STREET,
BIRMINGHAM.
Private Families supplied at 25 per cent. under Shopkeepers prices. [592

FLOWER SEEDS.—Twelve varieties of beautiful Annuals forwarded post free for 14 stamps, or 30 sorts for 2s. 6d. GOOD SEEDS, judiciously assorted and securely packed.—Address, HORSNAILL and REYNOLDS, Seed Merchants, Strood, Kent. [698

OFFICES FOR BRITISH AND FOREIGN PATENTS and for the REGISTRATION of DESIGNS,
1, *BENNETT'S HILL and* 56, *ANN STREET,*
BIRMINGHAM.
Full instructions may be obtained upon application to Payne and Talbot. [651

REFINED TORBAY PAINT.
AT 18s. A CWT.

JAMES WEBSTER AND CO.,
42 AND 43, OOZELLS STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

N.B.—Any size keg can be had as sample. Country orders to be accompanied by a remittance.—AGENTS WANTED everywhere. [688

GARRATT AND HOLMES,
PLUMBERS, HOUSE DECORATORS, &c.
Every description of Repairs executed in the best manner.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED,
13, WOOD STREET,
[593

PERKS AND JONES,
WHOLESALE TEA MERCHANTS,
MARKET HALL PASSAGE, HIGH STREET,
BIRMINGHAM. [585

PARIS.—LAND.—Estate and Commercial Agency, 8, Place de la Madeleine, conducted by Mr. de Bernardy, Foreign Law Agent. Established 1835. The only English and International Office of Agency in the French Capital.—References in Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, and London. [510

CARPENTERS' TOOLS, in greatest variety, and of best quality, may be had at lower prices than from any other House in the Midland Counties, from
ROUTLEDGE (LATE THOMAS), [626
23, BULL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

In the spring months Christian's preparation of Sarsa Taraxacum (Dandelion combined with Sarsaparilla) is recommended with confidence as one of the most efficient Restoratives hitherto produced. As an alterative, tonic, and purifier of the blood, it is invaluable. For langour, inactivity of the liver, weak digestion, flatulence, spasms, general debility, boils, and skin diseases, it has been employed with the greatest success, where other medicines have been unavailing. It is not objectionable to the palate, but of a most agreeable flavour. In bottles, 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 8s., and 10s. 6d. each. There is a considerable advantage in purchasing the larger sizes.—Prepared only at Christian's Dispensing Establishment, New Street, Birmingham. [711

PRESENTATION BIBLES.

PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, AND HYMNALS,
IN CHOICE AND ELEGANT BINDINGS.
ILLUSTRATED BOOKS FOR TESTIMONIALS
SCHOOL PRIZES, SUNDAY SCHOOL REWARDS,
AND
CHILDREN'S PICTURE BOOKS,
For Variety and Cheapness unsurpassed.
THE EDUCATIONAL TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED,
29 *and* 30, *UNION ST., BIRMINGHAM.*
409] JOHN KEMPSTER, Manager.

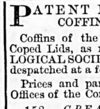
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.
[511

NATIONAL INSTITUTION FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN.
227, *GRAY'S INN ROAD, and MITRE STREET,*
LONDON.

Physician.—Dr. BARR MEADOWS, 49, Dover Street, Piccadilly.
Free letters are available for necessitous applicants.
Number of patients under treatment, 1,000 weekly.
420] THOMAS ROBINSON, *Hon. Sec.*

CORNS, EXCRUCIATING CORNS,
BUNIONS, IN-GROWING TOE-NAILS,
AND UNSIGHTLY SWELLINGS OF THE FEET,
Cured Instantaneously, and without Pain, by
MR. S. MORRIS, Chiropodist, who, for the convenience of Country Patients, has taken Rooms at
MR. RICHARDSON'S, TAILOR,
102, *NEW STREET, Corner of Lower Temple Street,*
Where he may be Consulted on
MONDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS,
Between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. [638

WILLCOX AND GIBBS SILENT SEWING MACHINE.



MACHINES TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.
Machines on Hire.
T. S. TONGUE,
Sole Agent,
29, *UNION PASSAGE,*
BIRMINGHAM. [426

THE NEW
ALEXANDRIA PLAITS
IN EVERY SHADE,
AT
JOHN R. EDWARDS,
BABY LINEN MANUFACTURER AND FANCY DRAPER.
The noted Frock and Pinafore Warehouse,
38, *SNOW HILL.* [545

PATENT METALLIC AIR-TIGHT COFFIN COMPANY LIMITED.
Coffins of the SARCOPHAGUS DESIGN, with Coped Lids, as recommended by the ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY, and now so much used, can be despatched at a few minutes' notice.
Prices and particulars sent, post free, from the Offices of the Company,
158, *GREAT CHARLES STREET,*
BIRMINGHAM. [503

CANNOCK CHASE COAL,
CANAL AND RAILWAY.

THE COMPANY send COAL by Railway in Trucks to all Stations, and load Canal Boats at their extensive Wharves on the Anglesey Branch of the Birmingham Canal, adjoining the Colliery.

PRICES LOADED INTO BOATS.

DEEP COAL	11s. 0d.	per ton.
YARD or HOUSEHOLD COAL	10s. 6d.	,,
SHALLOW (one way)	8s. 6d.	,,
HARD COAL	7s. 6d.	,,
SLACK	4s. 6d.	,,
FINE SLACK	3s. 6d.	,,

CANNEL GAS COAL.
Illuminating power of Gas in standard Candles, 32½ Candles.

For prices to other Railway Stations, including rate, apply to
JOHN N. BROWN,
428] *Union Passage, Birmingham.*

Printed by the Proprietors, HATTON and Co., at their Printing Works, Market Hall Passage, and published at 108, New Street, Birmingham.—*April* 16, 1870.

NOTICE.

In deference to several applications, we have reduced our advertising scale for the following classes of advertisements:

Situations Wanted,
Situations Vacant,
Miscellaneous Articles for Sale,
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These, in future, will be inserted at a uniform charge of 3d. per line. Prepayment in Postage Stamps, or otherwise, will be necessary in all cases.

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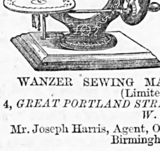

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